

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**CLARKE COUNTY**  
**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**



**VOLUME III**  
**1943**

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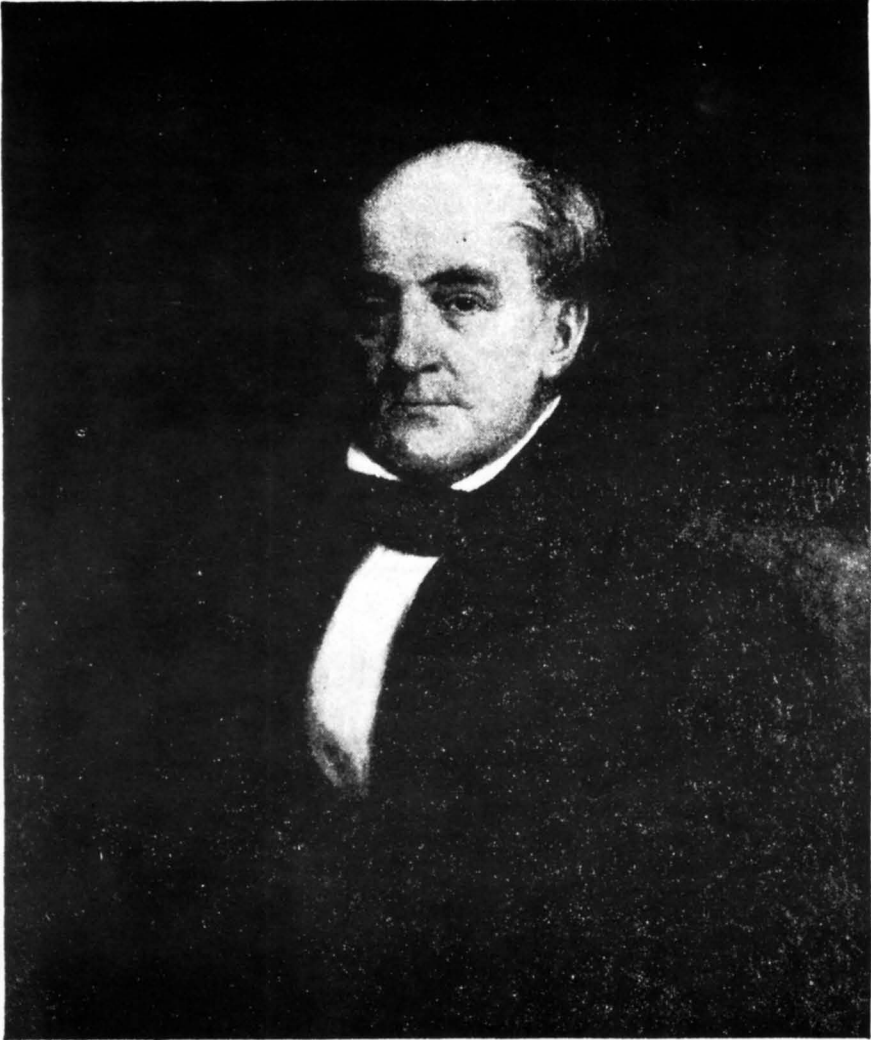
## Report of The President

During the year 1943, the Clarke County Historical Association has necessarily operated on a reduced scale in keeping with the war effort. In order to keep travel at a minimum, we have had no historical tours and only one business meeting. Projects for photographing the early buildings of the county and for completing the publication of tombstone inscriptions in private graveyards have been laid aside for the time being. Because of an unusual opportunity which might probably not have occurred again, the Portraits Committee arranged for the photographing of several portrait collections in the Richmond area, the results of which are covered in the report of that committee. Otherwise, however, we have stayed at home, working at our desks instead of in the field.

The results of that work are contained within the covers of this, our third Volume of Proceedings. We are glad to welcome back old contributors and particularly happy to include two articles by Richard E. Griffith, Sr., who has always been so generous in assisting others from his great store of knowledge and so reluctant to put pen to paper. This issue will, we feel sure, compare favorably with its predecessors and amply justify the continuance of the Association in wartime.

It is gratifying to be able to report that our total membership has actually increased throughout the year, even though the total amount of subscriptions is somewhat smaller, because many sustaining and contributing members now hold the less expensive regular memberships, devoting the difference to more pressing causes. Nevertheless we are able to bring out our annual volume as usual. We hope that you will continue to support your Association in 1944 as you have done in the past.

ALEXANDER MACKAY SMITH, President.



**DAVID HUME ALLEN (1781-1854) OF "CLIFTON"**

Son of Col. Thomas Allen (1734-1822), who was presented with a sword by the State of Virginia for his services in the War of the Revolution and who owned 6000 acres on the south fork of the Shenandoah, and his wife, Abigail Miller (1747-1823). Graduated from Princeton College. Married Sarah Griffin, daughter of Col. Griffin Taylor, in 1808. Owned a noted stud of thoroughbred horses. This painting, by John Wesley Jarvis, is owned by his great grandson, Dr. L. M. Allen of "Clifton",

# Notes On the Early History of Frederick Parish, 1744

From the Records of Frederick County and the Oldest Surviving  
Vestry Book of the Parish

By R. E. GRIFFITH, SR.

When white men first began to settle the lower Shenandoah Valley in or about the year 1732, their new homes lay within the bounds of St. Mark's Parish erected in 1730 from St. George's Parish in Spottsylvania County. According to Bishop Meade, St. Mark's Parish does not appear to have had a regular minister until 1733 when the Rev. Mr. Beckett was installed and served until 1739. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Thompson who served until 1772. Both of these ministers lived on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains and no record survives which would indicate that they had established chapels in the Shenandoah Valley or performed the duties of their office in this section, which was then referred to by contemporaneous writers as "the back parts of Virginia". In 1738 the General Assembly set off from Orange County the country west of the Blue Ridge into two counties to be known as Frederick and Augusta. The same act provided for the erection of two new parishes to be known as the Parish of Frederick and the Parish of Augusta. However, these counties were not organized for some years, Frederick in 1743 and Augusta in 1744. The Parish of Frederick was organized in 1744 and the Parish of Augusta some two years later.

In accordance with the old English law, which was of course then also the law of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, the vestrys of parishes had certain governmental functions which made them as much a part of local government as were the courts and county officers. The result was that wherever Government was established, the Church of England was also established. There was one vestry for each parish, regardless of how many churches or chapels the parish contained. A church called "the Mother Church" was established at some convenient point, generally the county seat, and chapels called "Chapels of Ease and Comfort" were supposed to be constructed about ten miles distant from each other for the more convenient serving of the parishioners, especially in winter when road conditions made attendance at the "Mother Church" most difficult. However, this was accomplished infrequently. After the establishment of each new parish "the freeholders and housekeepers" of the parish met and elected "twelve of the most able and discreet persons of the parish" for a vestry. This vestry was then self perpetuating and could only be dissolved by an act of the General Assembly. The vestry elected two of their number to be Church Wardens who served for one year. Under the Colonial law it was the duty of the vestry to levy a tax upon every tithable in the parish and the money derived was used to pay the minister, for the support of orphans, the afflicted and

the poor and for the construction and repair of the churches and the chapels. It was the duty of the Church Wardens to see that this was done and also their duty to prosecute offenders against certain laws prohibiting immorality, and to prevent the assembling of dissenters in conventicles. While this latter duty was sometimes performed in the eastern portion of Virginia there is record of but one case being prosecuted in the Parish of Frederick. On May 7, 1746 a grand jury presented, Zeruah Borden, Deborah Borden and Mercy Fearnley "for speaking several prophane, scandalous and contemptable words against the Holy Order of Baptism, upon the complaint of the Church Wardens as well as for Our Sovreign Lord the King."

Frederick County records show that a vestry was chosen for the Parish of Frederick in 1744 but the names of the vestrymen were not recorded in the county records. This vestry continued until 1752 but was dissolved by an act of the General Assembly in that year, the act being introduced by the Burgess from Frederick County, Isaac Parkins, which charged the vestry with having wasted the public monies. Like all vestrys, that of the Parish of Frederick kept a minute book in which the proceedings and transactions were recorded. Unfortunately the minute books prior to the year 1764 were lost or destroyed and until recently the names of this first vestry and their doings were unknown. In the absence of the vestry records, historians and other writers depending on the wording of the act of 1752 have assumed that the charge was correct and some have even gone further and condemned the first vestry as defaulters and embezzlers. Recently records have been found which indicate that the worst acts with which this vestry can be charged are carelessness and negligence.

In 1938 the new Frederick County Clerk's Office was completed and in filing the old records in the new equipment a chancery cause styled "Hite et als —vs— Morgan's Exc." came to light and was found to contain information relative to the first vestry, lost for over 150 years, and which put an entirely new light upon the matter. The papers in this suit state that in 1747 the Rev. John Gordon was minister of the Parish of Frederick, and that he had not been paid his salary for that year. Just what had happened is clearly stated in a "memoranda" among the papers endorsed "a State of the Case for Mr. Gabriel Jones", who was the attorney for the vestry. This statement reads:

"the old Vestry —vs— Morgan's Ex."

"In the Life time of the Rev'd John Gordon dec'd. Whose widow Intermarried with William Neill as you'll see by this Judgement, Andrew Campbell was then Sheriff and Collector of the Parish Levy and give for security for Collecting and Paying off those Parish claims, Capt. Richard Morgan who is now Dec'd. Mr. Gordon before he got the note of his saliry from Campbell, died. The bond Campbell & Morgan entered into to the Church Wardens or Vestry was by some means or other lost, so that it cannot be found. Therefore Neill & his Wife brought this Suit ag'st the old Vestry & Recovered this Judgement. We can prove that Morgan was Campbell's Security and that he Confessed it in his Life time, ag'st whose Executor we hope our Suit will lay to recover the amount of this Judgement with interest."

Following this "state of the Case" has been added in a different hand:

"Capt. Thos. Speake & Morgan Morgan junr. can prove the acknowledgement of Dick Morgan's being Campbell's security."

The papers in this suit further show that the first vestry of the Parish of Frederick was composed of James Wood, Samuel Earl, Jacob Hite, Andrew Campbell, John Hardin and Morgan ap Morgan, and that this vestry had laid the parish levy in accordance with the law and that the collector of the levy, Andrew Campbell, who was also Sheriff of Frederick County at the time, had absconded with the levy and had "run away to Carolina". This suit dragged on until 1779, by which time several of the "old Vestry" were dead. The survivors and the executors of those that had died or their descendants, however, made good the shortage.

It thus appeared that the first vestry, far from being defaulters or embezzlers, were at the most guilty of carelessness and negligence in not having attempted to recover the parish funds, with which Campbell had absconded, from Capt. Richard Morgan who was Campbell's bondsman.

Among the papers of this suit were found certified copies of the minutes of two meetings of the vestry, viz: October 9, 1747 and November 4, 1747, photographs and copies of which accompany this article.

In his great work "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" Bishop Meade states, in writing of the organization of the Parish of Frederick, "The Rev. Mr. Gordon was the first; when his Ministry commenced and ended, not known." (Vol. 2, page 285). The County records do not disclose the time that Mr. Gordon assumed his duties, but it is recorded that on November 20, 1746 he had a miscreant prosecuted in the County Court for stealing his silver watch, so it may be assumed that he was settled in the Parish at that time. It further appears from the County records that he continued in office until his death, the exact date of which has not been found. However, letters of administration were granted by the County Court on May 3, 1757 (Order Book 7, page 236) to Elizabeth Gordon his widow, so that he must have died before that date.

Some evidence of the dwelling place of this first minister of the Parish of Frederick may be gleaned from a deed dated May 4, 1770 and recorded in Frederick County Deed Book No. 13, page 507. This deed from John Neaville and Thomas Swearingen, Church Wardens of the Parish of Frederick conveys to William Helm the parish glebe and recites that Lord Fairfax on "March 2, 1753 by Deed Poll" gave to "Thomas Swearingen and Charles Buck, Church Wardens, for the use of the Parish as a Glebe" a tract of 400 acres of land lying to the north of the Senseney Road ("Messrs. Carter's Line") and near "the Hawthorne Glade"—probably about one-half mile east of the Opequon. It is stated that the land had been "improved by the Vestry of the sd. Parish as a Glebe for the Residence of the Minister, but the same being found altogether inconvenient & improper for that purpose" the Vestry had obtained permission from the General Assembly to dispose of the land and by the aforementioned deed, sold it to William Helm.

Other evidence showing that the Rev. Mr. Gordon was endeavoring to

establish a home in the wilderness in his new parish may be found in a suit styled "Tarrance Reilley —vs— John Gordon, Clk." Reilley complained that Mr. Gordon had not paid him for two thousand five hundred rails together with the necessary posts to be used in fencing the Rectory garden. Another suit, brought in 1747, styled "The Parish —vs— Archibald Craig" sets forth, that in his efforts to complete the unfinished church in Winchester, Mr. Gordon had endorsed the bond of the builder Craig. Some of the difficulties he encountered may be surmised from the following statement made in the bond:

"If Archibald Craig & James McCracken Shall well & truly build & finish the Church which is now begun in the Town by ye Court House in Six weeks after the nales shall be brought & delivered to the sd. Craig for ye building of ye same, the sd. Craig shall Shingell the course of ye sd. Church and to wetherbord ye sd. building with Plank, and to compleat and finish in a workmanlike manner as of the intent and tenor of ye old bond Signed by Archibald Craig and John Maccormack."

By reference to the pages of the 1747 minutes of the vestry it will be seen that there were in the parish at that time, three chapels and a church, all in an unfinished condition.

The second vestry of the Parish of Frederick elected in 1752 was composed of Lord Fairfax, Isaac Parkins, Gabriel Jones, John Hite, Thomas Swearingen, Charles Buck, Robert Lemmon, John Lindsey, John Ashby, James Cromley and Lewis Neill. It is of interest to note that many of these men can be identified as members of dissenting denominations. Their presence on the vestry is evidence of the broad religious tolerance that existed in the Parish of Frederick. This toleration was fostered and encouraged by Lord Fairfax, who as Lord Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia, frequently made grants of lands to trustees of dissenting denominations upon which to erect their churches.

In 1753, nine years after the organization of the Parish of Frederick, the County and Parish of Hampshire was established by act of the General Assembly, and the territory now included in the Counties of Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral and a part of Morgan, all now lying in West Virginia, together with a portion of what is now Washington County, Pennsylvania was created the Parish of Hampshire.

By the year 1764, when the oldest surviving vestry book of Frederick Parish begins, the minutes show there had been constructed a church in Winchester and five or more chapels in the parish, viz: McKay's Chapel on Robert McKay the younger's land near what is now Cedarville, Warren County; Cunningham Chapel at or near the tavern of James Cunningham located in what is now Clarke County; Morgan's Chapel at Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, West Virginia; a chapel on the south fork of the Shenandoah River which up to this time has not been located; one on Cedar Creek at the mouth of Mulberry Run in Shenandoah County which is referred to in the County records as the "Dutch Chapel"; and one at Shepherdstown, West Virginia called "the chapel at Mecklenburg". In 1768 a new chapel

was built at Mecklenburg and an additional one at "Ephriam Leith's spring" which was near the present village of Browntown in Warren County. A new stone church was begun in 1762 in Winchester and probably finished in 1764. This church stood on the north-east corner of Loudoun and Boscawen Streets until 1829, when the present Christ Church in Winchester was begun.

In 1827 the Parish of Frederick was again divided and the "Parish of Frederick, Christ Church Winchester" organized. This new parish included Morgan's Chapel at Bunker Hill, a congregation at Middletown, Frederick County, as well as the church in Winchester.

In the area now covered by Clarke County and during the period 1744-1773, there was at least one chapel, referred to in the County records as "the Chapel at James Cunningham's". The exact location of this chapel has not been, to the knowledge of the writer, exactly and definitely proven. It is very probable that it was not far from the site now occupied by the present "Old Chapel", as in 1773, Hugh Nelson Esqr. of York, by "an instrument of writing" recorded in the Frederick County Clerk's Office, gave permission to the vestry to "build a church on any part of two acres of my land where the Old Chapel now stands". The term "Old Chapel" as used by Mr. Nelson cannot have referred to the stone building now known as the Old Chapel, as this building had not been erected at that time (1773).

A most interesting history of this building "Old Chapel and The Parish in Clarke County, Virginia" states (page 81) that this present building was probably finished in 1793, which date is probably correct and is further corroborated by a paper filed among the records of the Frederick County Clerk's Office. This appears to be one of the subscription papers circulated at the time to raise money for the erection of the building, and reads as follows:

"We the Subscribers do agree to furnish the Sums annexed to our respective names for the purpose of erecting a House at the Chapel Green for the use of the protestant Episcopal Church—To trustees appointed to superintend the work, by a meeting of the subscribers who will have notice by Advertisement ten days previous to a meeting—the money to be paid to the trustees immediately on their appointment. August 10th, 1790.

	£	s	d
Richard K. Meade	5		
John Cordell	5		
Mordecai Boothe	5		
Marquis Calmes	5		
Geo. Rice	2		
William Frost	1	10	
Edm'd. Clare	1	10	
John S. Woodcock	3		
James McDonald	1	10	
John Donaldson	1	0	0

While most of these subscribers lived in what is now Clarke County, it

is of interest to note the wide territory covered by the list; Modecal Boothe lived in Jefferson County, John Donaldson and James McDonald in Winchester and Edmund Clare was a resident of Martinsburg.

After 1827, the Old Chapel became the principal church in the old Parish of Frederick. In 1834, the parish of Wickliffe was set off, from which in turn Berryville was set off in 1853. In 1834, a church was erected at Millwood which became the new center of the old parish. Finally at the Diocesan Council held at Alexandria May 16, 1866, the name of the parish was, on motion of Rev. Joseph R. Jones, changed to Cunningham Chapel Parish which it bears to this day.

**MINUTES OF TWO MEETINGS RECORDED IN THE FIRST VESTRY BOOK OF THE PARISH OF FREDERICK**

“At a Vestry held for the Parish of Frederick in the County of Frederick the 9th day of October, 1747.”

The Vestry proceeded to Lay the Levy

	£	S	d	to Tobco.
To be Appropriated for Buildings on the Glebe & to be lodged in the hands of Marquis Calmes	50			
To the Rev'd John Gordon for his Casks last Year				1280
To Ditto				16000
To Ditto for Casks				1280
To Thomas Wood, Clark	3			
To William Green Reader	6			
To Leonard Helm Reader pd	6			
To Leonard Hornsby Reader pd	6			
To Peter McKeen Reader	6			
To Edward Mercer Reader	2:10			
To be Appropriated for Palling in the Chapples & Other conveniences for Each £12 to be paid to the Persons appointed to Agree w'th. workmen for the same	36			
To be Appropriated for Palling in the Church & Other conveniences to be paid as aforesaid	14			
To be Appr-d for under pinning the Chapples for Each 2:10-0 to be paid as aforesaid	7:10			
To be Appr-d towards Finishing the Chapples for Each £20 to be paid as aforesaid	60			
To be Appr'd towards finishing the Church to be paid as afores'd	25			
To Andrew Campbell for the Support of William Greenway 5 mos.	2:10			

To Lewis Neill for the support of Mary Staples Base born Child		980
To Meredith Helm for maintaining a Base born Child of Margaret Davis Eleven Months		1100
To James Wood for Maintaining Two Base Born Children of Alice Aspinells Nine Months		900
To Ditto as Per Account		503
To Isaac Perkins as Per Account	3:16:2 pd	
To Marquis Calmes for Burying a Base Born Child of Ann Verty's	10 pd	
To Ditto as Per Receipt	17:7¼ pd	
To John Nealens as Per Account	1	
To Robert White for Administering & Medicine to Mary Moore	2:10	
To James Kemp for his Maintainance of his Lunetick Child	4	
To Thomas Rutherford for Credit given Joseph Wood & Wife for their Support	:13:	
To Daniel Hart towards the Support of Joseph & Sarah Wood and his own application as a Doctor	10:	
		<hr/>
		247:16:9¼ is
		101351

Teste Thos. Wood Clk

**AT A VESTRY HELD FOR THE PARISH OF FREDERICK IN THE COUNTY OF FREDERICK THE 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1747**

Brot. Forward	to Tobac co.	101351
To the Revd. John Gordon for his Board		6400
To Thomas Berwick as Per acct.		74
To James McCracken for maintaining a Base Born Child 9 months pd		900
To a Depositum in the Collectors hands		497
		<hr/>
		109222
	Frederick Parish Dr.	
To Sundries		109222

To the Collector for Collecting at 6 per ct.	6554
	<hr/>
Contra Cr,	115776
	<hr/>
By 1608 Tithables @ 72 lb. Tob co. per Poll	115776
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Andrew Campbell being Appointed Collector of the Parish Levies & having entered into Bond to the Churchwardens of this Parish for the Purpose. It is Ordered that the said Andrew Campbell Collect Every Tithable Person in this Parish Seventy Two Pounds of Tobacco/: The same being the proportion for this Present Year :/ And upon refusal of Payment he Levy the same by Distress. And it is further Ordered that He pay to the Several and respective Parish Creditors their Several & respective sums Allowed them,

Test Thos Wood Clk.  
 PARISH PROPORTION  
 1747

At a Vestry Held for the Parish of Frederick in the County of Frederick the 9<sup>th</sup> day of October 1747.

The Vestry proceeded to try the Levy

To be appropriated for Buildings on the Glebe & to be off in	£ 50	200
+ the Hands of M <sup>r</sup> Carver Culmer		
To the Rev <sup>d</sup> John Coe for his Books last Year	12	80
To Ditto	16	00
To Ditto for Cash	12	80
To Thomas Wood Black		
To William Green Reader		
To Leonard Holms Reader p <sup>d</sup>		
To Leonard Hornsby Reader p <sup>d</sup>		
To Peter McKeen Reader		
To Edward McKeen Reader	2	10
To be appropriated for Belling in the Chapples & Other Conve	30	00
+ expenses for each of 12 months to be paid to the Deacons		
+ Appointed to Agree with workmen for the same		
To be appropriated for Belling in the Church & Other Conve	1	10
+ cuses to be paid as aforesaid		
To be approp <sup>d</sup> for underpinning the Chapples for each	2	10
+ to be paid as aforesaid		
To be approp <sup>d</sup> towards finishing the Chapples for each	2	10
+ to be paid as aforesaid		
To be approp <sup>d</sup> towards finishing the Church to be paid as aforesaid	2	10
To Andrew Campbell for the support of William Greenaway 5 <sup>th</sup> Mo <sup>th</sup>	2	10
To Lewis Hull for the support of Mary Staples Bap <sup>t</sup> born Child		900
To Meredith Hall for maintaining a Bap <sup>t</sup> born Child of		1100
+ Margaret Davis eleven Months		
To James Wood for maintaining two Bap <sup>t</sup> born Childen of		900
+ Alice Aspinall 11 Months		
To Ditto		
To Isaac Perkins as p <sup>d</sup> Account	3	162
To M <sup>r</sup> Carver Culmer for Dureying a Bap <sup>t</sup> born Child of 11 <sup>th</sup> Mo <sup>th</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup> p <sup>d</sup>		
To Ditto as p <sup>d</sup> Account	17	7 1/2
To John Keatens as p <sup>d</sup> Account	1	00
To Robert White for administering Medicines to Mary Moore	2	10
To James Kemp for his Assistance of binding a Book Child		1000
To Thomas Rutherford for Credit given Joseph Wood p <sup>d</sup> for		1300
+ for their support		
To Daniel Hall towards the support of Joseph & Sarah Wood	10	00
+ and his own Application as a Doctor		
	247	16 9/16 479 300

Test Tho: Wood Clk

10/35

# Dr. Robert Carter Randolph of "New Market"

Dr. Robert Carter Randolph—antiquarian, genealogist, churchman, physician—of "New Market", Clarke Co., Va., was a son of Col. Archibald Cary Randolph of "Ben Lomond", Goochland Co., Va., and his wife, Lucy Burwell, daughter of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna Grymes Burwell of "Carter Hall", Clarke County. He was born at "Carter Hall", Dec. 1, 1808. His mother died two years later and he was reared in the home of his uncle, Mr. Philip Burwell of "Chapel Hill" in Clarke.

Dr. Randolph received his medical degree in Philadelphia in 1828. He practiced in Clarke for many years, was the county's first coroner, and for some years, a member of the faculty of the medical college in Winchester, Va. On April 28, 1830 he married at "Chapel Hill" Miss Lucy Nelson Wellford, only daughter of William and Susan Randolph Chiswell Nelson Wellford of Fredericksburg, Va.

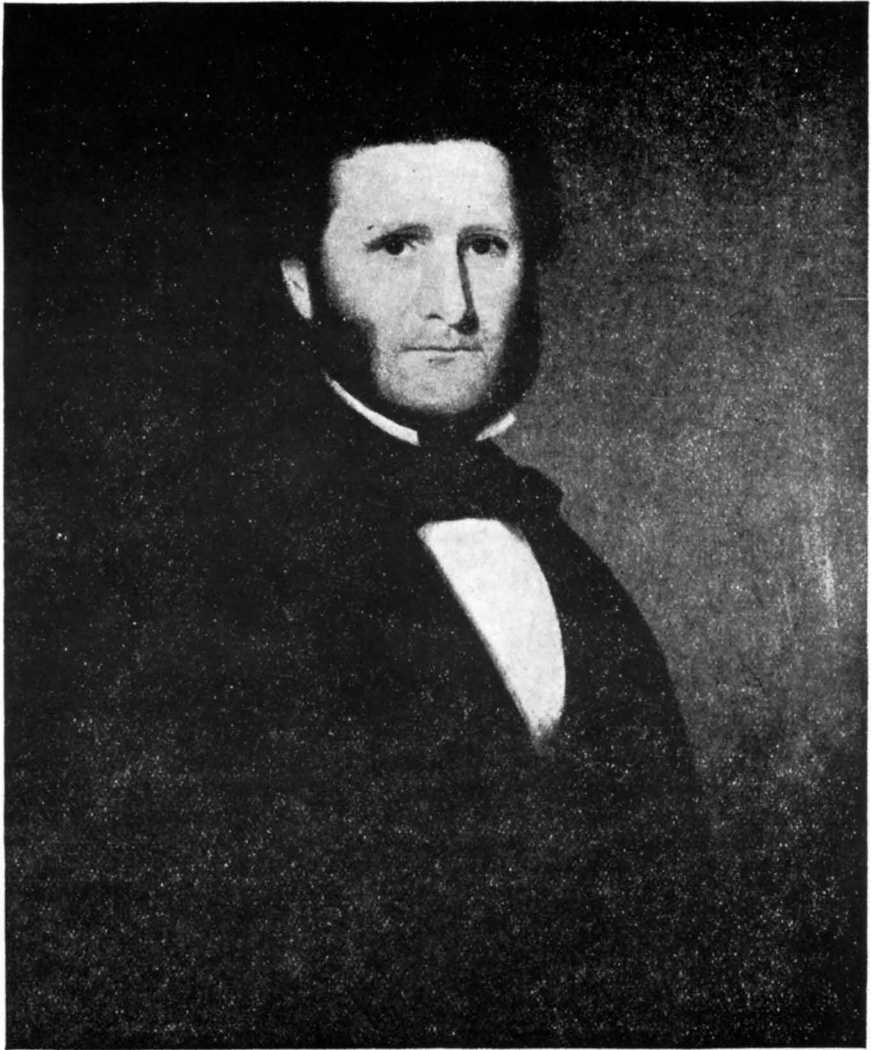
Of their four sons who fought for the South, two were killed in battle and a third, wounded. Isham Randolph, another, won national fame as an engineer. Dr. Randolph's genealogical studies established the descent of his children from five of the six sons of William and Mary Isham Randolph, progenitors of all of the name in Virginia; and of a daughter's children from all six.

Clarke County will always remain indebted to Dr. Randolph for his contributions to its history and to the preservation of the Old Chapel, its graveyard, and its records.

He was vestryman of old Frederick, now Cunningham Chapel, parish from March 30, 1837, and a warden from Easter Monday, April 8, 1844, until his death, Jan. 14, 1887. In 1866 he was instrumental in having the change in the name of the parish made, and for this there are those who do not thank him.

From 1849 the Old Chapel and its sacred ground became main interests in his life: he had the first stone wall enclosing the cemetery built; he raised its first endowment fund; he was responsible for its incorporation as the Burwell Cemetery in 1856. On April 13, 1857, he was elected President, Acting Curator, Secretary and Treasurer of the cemetery, and held these offices until his death.

The "new" Vestry Book of Frederick Parish" is Dr. Randolph's greatest contribution to the history of Clarke and its people. As a vestry book it is unique. The proceedings of the vestry form but a small part of the whole for into it went anything and everything he felt of interest or importance to record: old deeds, wills, brief genealogical family histories, epitaphs from old tomb stones in tidewater Virginia, the misdeeds of "Yankees" (he view-



**DR. ROBERT C. RANDOLPH (1808-1887) OF "NEW MARKET"**

This portrait is attributed to Henry M. Bowen, a self taught artist of old Frederick County, Va., whose work Dr. Randolph admired, and who began painting portraits in 1827. It is owned by Dr. A. C. Randolph of "Grafton" in Fauquier County, a grandson of the subject. For a sketch of Dr. Randolph see the preceding page.

ed them with no tolerant eye), obituary notices, memorial addresses, murders, suicides—all these and much more found place in his vestry book, and made it an invaluable contribution to the history of Clarke County, and particularly of the Millwood neighborhood. There is also a Cemetery Record for the Old Chapel grave-yard. In it are recorded all burials at the Old Chapel from 1859 until his own,—it is reported that he felt it his duty to attend and for more than thirty years did attend every funeral held at the Old Chapel—giving in most cases the exact location of each grave as well as some account of those buried, and anything interesting or unusual about the burials. He died at "New Market" and sleeps in the hallowed soil he loved so well.

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# The George Carter Tract

## THE DISPOSITION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE GEORGE CARTER TRACT OF LAND IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

By CURTIS CHAPPELEAR

A large body of land lying on the west bank of the Shenandoah River and on Opequon Creek in what are now Clarke, Warren and Frederick Counties, was granted from the office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck to members of the Carter family, in the month of September 1730. This vast tract of land was resurveyed in 1740 by Robert Brook and divided into eight smaller tracts, one of which was assigned to George Carter, son of Col. Robert (King) Carter. The land assigned to George Carter in the division, lay on Opequon Creek and extended eastward to a boundary line which ran at an average distance of something more than a half mile east of the present location of the Norfolk and Western Railway line between Boyce and White Post.

Shortly after the division of the Carter grant of 1730 was made, George Carter died, leaving a will dated January 4, 1741. In his will he devised his real estate in Virginia in trust to his brother John and the latter's heirs. John Carter died soon after his brother George's death, leaving an infant son, Charles Carter, as his heir. In his will, George Carter directed that his real estate in Virginia be sold and the money arising from the sale be given to his brother John's heir or heirs. Those interested in the settlement of the estate made application to the General Assembly of Virginia to appoint trustees and empower them to sell the land in question. By act of the Assembly passed in 1745, Charles Carter, Peter Hedgeman, Thomas Turner, Benjamin Robinson, George Braxton and William Waller were appointed trustees, any two of whom could act in selling the whole or parts of the George Carter real estate. The Shenandoah Valley tract of George Carter was surveyed and divided into nine lots with an average size of 812 acres. At intervals between the year 1749 and the close of the century these lots were sold.

Lot number one in this division of George Carter's land was sold to Samuel Blackburn in the month of March, 1769, by George Washington and Fielding Lewis, two of the three trustees appointed in 1766 to dispose of the Carter land. This lot lay south of and enclosed part of the site of Boyce. It contained 815 acres. John Howard living in the southern end of this lot, claimed 311 acres around his home but he had failed to get a deed for the same. In the year 1773, Samuel Blackburn and Eleanor, his wife, jointly with John Howard and Elizabeth, his wife, sold these 311 acres to Robert Burwell, of Isle of Wight County, and a few years later, Col. Nathaniel Burwell of the same county sold this land to General Daniel Morgan. Prior to this purchase, Daniel Morgan had bought, on May 5, 1772, a tract of 255

acres from Samuel Blackburn. The boundaries of this tract enclosed the greater part of the land on which the town of Boyce is now located. After the Battle of Saratoga in which he played so important a part, General Morgan named this tract of 255 acres "Saratoga". About this time he added 100 acres which he purchased of Col. Nathaniel Burwell of Frederick County to "Saratoga". In his will, made in 1801-2, General Morgan calls this original tract of 255 acres "Saratoga". He devised it with several nearby farms to his daughter Betsy Morgan, then the wife of James Heard. Adjoining "Saratoga" on the west was a tract of 175 acres which was inherited by Benjamin Blackburn of Hampshire County from his uncle, Samuel Blackburn and sold by him to Francis McCormick in 1783. This tract, passed by inheritance to Samuel McCormick, whose home was at the place where Miss Effie Lewis now lives.

At the present time, a part of State Highway, No. 12, passes through lot number one. This is a very old road. It has been a public road a hundred and seventy-five years. At a court held for Frederick County, September 1, 1767, it was ordered that:—"upon a petition of sundry inhabitants praying that a road may be opened from the white post to the cross roads near Cunningham's Chapel, ordered that Peter Catlett, Daniel Morgan, Samuel Blackburn and Baylis Earle or any three of them being first sworn do view the same and report their opinion to the Court." At a court held November 2, 1768, it was ordered that:—"Peter Catlett, Daniel Morgan and Baylis Earle, having been appointed to view the ground from the white post to the cross roads near Cunningham's Chapel made their report. Ordered that a road be opened as laid off by them, the tithables two miles on each side work thereon under Baylis Earle who is appointed overseer." Daniel Morgan was appointed overseer of this road in November 1770.

Baylis Earle, Peter Catlett and Samuel Blackburn resided on the land covered by the George Carter grant and the court records seem to show that Daniel Morgan also resided on that land in the 1760's. Thomas Province, the father of Eleanor Blackburn, wife of Samuel Blackburn and grandfather of Abigail Curry, the wife of General Daniel Morgan, died in 1773. In the appraisal of his estate are found statements indicating he was living in what is now the Boyce neighborhood at the time of his death.

Lot number two in the division of the George Carter land was sold in 1761 to Captain John Ashby, the noted soldier of the French and Indian War, by Charles Carter and Peter Hedgeman, two of the first trustees appointed to sell lands in the division. This lot lay south of and adjoined lot number one. It contained 815 acres. At the time he bought this lot, Captain John Ashby was living in Fauquier County on a farm in the Elk Run section of the county. Captain Ashby continued to live in Fauquier County until the time of his death in 1789. In the year 1762, he sold the northern half of the lot or 400 acres, more or less, to Baylis Earle of Frederick County. In 1783, he conveyed to his eldest son, Nathaniel Ashby, the southern half of the lot or 407 acres. Nathaniel Ashby lived on this tract of 407 acres until some-

time in the year 1790. In that year he sold the tract to General Daniel Morgan who devised it at his death to his daughter, Betsy Heard.

Nathaniel Ashby was born on the Shenandoah River above Blue Ball Mountain in 1748. He served as an officer in the Third Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War and after that war, was for several years, captain of a company serving on the frontier. He removed about 1790 to Woodford County, Kentucky where he died in 1811.

Baylis Earle sold his part of the 815 acre lot to Thomas Bryarly of Maryland in 1774. Thomas Bryarly died in 1792 and left, by his will, the tract to his wife Ann Bryarly and to his sons, Samuel and Richard Bryarly. The wife was left the dwelling house and some land around it. The son, Richard, got 200 acres "at the lower end of said tract." Thomas Bryarly probably removed from Maryland to Virginia at about the time he bought this land in 1774. John Bell, a near neighbor and owner of adjoining land, mentioned in his will made in 1778, a tract of his land "adjoining Thomas Bryarly's land whereupon he lives." John Bell mentions also in his will, his home tract of 150 acres as adjoining "the lines of John Ashby's land whereon he hath a quarter". Part of the Thomas Bryarly land is at present owned by members of the Bryarly family.

Lot number three of the George Carter land lay at and on the east side of what is now the village of White Post. This lot contained 800 acres. It was sold in November 1776 to Ignatius Perry of Prince George County, Maryland, by Robert Burwell and Fielding Lewis, two of the Carter trustees appointed in 1766. Ignatius Perry did not hold the lot long. In the following year, 1777, he sold it to Edward Snickers. Two years later, Snickers sold the whole lot to Richard Kidder Meade of Prince George County, Maryland. After serving in the Revolutionary War as a member of General Washington's staff, Col. Richard K. Meade came at the close of the war to the Shenandoah Valley and settled on his land near White Post. Besides the lot bought of Snickers, he became the owner of a tract adjoining lot number three and lying in the Robert Burwell grant. This tract is called "Mountain View". By the will of Mary Meade, widow of Col. Richard K. Meade, the "Mountain View" farm was left to her son, Bishop William Meade, who lived there many years.

A small lot of something more than six acres lying on the east side of the road at "the white post" was sold by Richard K. Meade to John S. Woodcock in 1799. This small lot was 14½ poles wide and ran along with the road for a distance of 73 poles or nearly a quarter of a mile. In this deed to Woodcock, it is stipulated that the boundaries are to include "the house and shop wherein John Grice lives and the well, which well is to be free for all the inhabitants in and about the white post as well as the two tenants of the said Meade."

The reference in this deed to "the inhabitants in and about the white post" seems to show there was a village or hamlet at that point before the year 1800. The place was referred to as "the white post" before there were cross roads at that point. This name was derived, of course, from the post

set up by Lord Fairfax in the middle of the road leading from Berry's Ferry to Stephensburgh (Stephens City) to direct strangers to Greenway Court.

Col. Richard Kidder Meade was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, July 14, 1746 and died in Frederick, now Clarke County, Virginia in 1805. He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Randolph and his second wife was the widow Randolph, whose maiden name was Mary Grymes. On settling in the Shenandoah Valley after the Revolutionary War, Col. Meade first lived in a two room log house built on his land near "the white post". He occupied his house until the completion of a large brick mansion on the same farm.

Col. Richard K. Meade and his wife, Mary Grymes, were the parents of three daughters and three sons, Anne, the eldest child, married Matthew Page of "Annefield". The three sons, David, William and Richard K. Meade inherited from their mother, who died in 1813, all the land devised in her will lying at "the white post". David lived on his part of this land and called his home "Benvenue". William, later Bishop Meade, is said to have had the main dwelling house at "Mountain View", built about the time he inherited the place.

It is stated in the Congressional Biographical Directory that Richard Kidder Meade, a grand nephew of Col. R. K. Meade, who was elected three times to Congress from Virginia and who was U. S. Minister to Brazil in President Buchanan's administration, was born in the White Post neighborhood in 1795.

Lot number four was sold to Mordecai Redd, in November 1774, by George Washington and Fielding Lewis, trustees of the George Carter estate. This lot contained 827 acres. In the year 1775, part of the lot, or 300 acres lying at the northern end was sold by Redd and his wife, Agatha, to James Williams, and in April 1776, Redd and his wife sold to John Shearman Woodcock, of St. Stephens Parish in the county of Northumberland, 500 acres described in the deed as that part "on which I live". James Williams sold his part of the lot to Barnett Williams in 1785, who in the following year sold the 300 acres to Francis H. Christian of Richmond County, Virginia. The Christian tract of 300 acres was sold to John S. Woodcock in 1804. Thus by the purchase of the Christian land, Woodcock became the owner of the whole number three lot with the exception of a small lot at the white post which he had sold to Oliver Funston and Robert Gray who already had on the lot a store house for the sale of general merchandise.

John S. Woodcock died in the year 1808. In his will, proved in September of that year, he left the 300 acre Christian tract to George Murray a cousin, and the 500 acre tract on which he lived to Cyrus Woodcock Murray, another cousin.

Coming from Northumberland County, Virginia in the year 1776, to live in the Shenandoah Valley, John S. Woodcock became a leading citizen of Old Frederick County. He was collector of quit-rents for Lord Fairfax in Frederick and Loudoun counties. He was for a time, secretary to Col.

Thomas Bryan Martin, of Greenway Court, and was one of the two executors named in Col. Martin's will.

Lot number five was north of and adjoined lot number four. The head spring of Westbrook Branch was within its boundaries. When this lot was sold to John Bell by the Carter trustees, it was supposed to contain 815 acres. John Bell believed his lot had more than 815 acres. He had it resurveyed in 1774 and by this resurvey, he claimed to have 940 acres, more or less, a surplus of something more than 125 acres. In order to get a legal title to this supposed surplus land, he went to Lord Fairfax and had him issue a patent for the surplus land. The patent signed "Fairfax" is now owned by Miss Effie Lewis of Boyce, Virginia. In the resurvey made in 1774, by Richard Bigg, all four of the boundary lines of the lot were made longer than those in the original survey.

John Bell died in 1779, leaving the whole of lot number five to his five sons, George, Robert, Ferguson, James and Samuel Bell. The largest of the five tracts devised, was left to Samuel Bell. This tract was described in the will as adjoining the land of John S. Woodcock and as being that part on which his daughter, Mary Catlett lived.

James Bell was devised the dwelling house of his father and 150 acres of land around the house. This dwelling house stood near and a little north of the headspring of Westbrook Branch.

John Bell is said to have been a native of Belfast, Ireland. He settled in the Shenandoah Valley at an early age and became a man of wealth and of prominence in the public activities of Old Frederick County. He is said to have been much interested in the breeding of racing stock and to have been the owner of some valuable race horses. Not far from his home on the road "leading from Nation's place (John Nation's) to Berry's Ferry" there was a race track or what was called in those days "a race ground" as early as the year 1769.

Lot number six in the George Carter division, lay west of lot number one and adjoined that lot. It contained 800 acres. The southern half of this lot was first sold to George Noble who failed to get a deed for it. In 1794, John S. Woodcock and Cornelius Baldwin were appointed special trustees to act with George Washington, then president of the United States, to sell this last tract of undisposed land. Woodcock and Baldwin sold it to Ignatius Perry who had come from Maryland to live in Frederick County, Virginia. The northern half of lot number six had been sold on March 20, 1769 to Daniel Curry, of Frederick County, by George Washington and Fielding Lewis, two of the trustees appointed in 1766 to sell the undisposed of Carter land.

In his journal or diary, George Washington referred to this sale of land to Curry and that to Samuel Blackburn on the same day. After spending nine days in surveying and leasing lots in his own large tract of land lying near Ashby's Gap, in Fauquier and Loudoun counties, he wrote this in his journal for March 18, 1760:—"Went up to Greenway Court where I dined and stayed all night. Met with Col. Lewis there." For March 19, he wrote:

—"Went with Colo. Lewis to his plantation where I stayed all day and night." For March 20, he wrote:—"Executing in the forenoon deeds and settling with those who had purchased Carter's land on the Opeckon, in the afternoon, rid to Valentine Crawford's." Col. Fielding Lewis' plantation was near Old Chapel and Valentine Crawford lived on the drains of Bullsken Run.

In the year 1779, Daniel Curry sold 196 acres of his purchase to Thomas Curry. In 1785, Thomas Curry sold these 196 acres to Robert Dunlap, who sold his tract in the same year to Benedict Rust. The Benedict Rust purchase lay almost opposite the old tollgate house on the Boyce section of highway number fifty.

Daniel Curry sold 210 acres of land in 1787 to Henry Walker Calmes. The Calmes purchase lay east of Benedict Rust's land. It enclosed what was called in the old days, Flush Spring. This spring is nearly opposite the present Jacobs' residence. Daniel Curry's wife was Jane Province, daughter of Thomas Province. They were the parents of Abigail Curry who married General Daniel Morgan. Thomas Province was the father of five other daughters: Eleanor, who married Samuel Blackburn; Lettice, who married Edward Griffith; Hannah, who married David Rankin; Ann, who married Francis McCormick and Mary, who married Simeon Hiatt.

Lot number seven lay on Opequon Creek opposite what is now Cook's Service Station. It contained 815 acres and was sold in June 6, 1750 to Zebulon Hollingsworth of Frederick County by Charles Carter and Thomas Turner, two of the first trustees appointed to sell the George Carter land.

In the same year, 1750, Hollingsworth sold part of his purchase, or 148 acres, to James Knight and an adjoining lot of equal size to John Leith. In 1752, he sold another lot of 148 acres adjoining and north of John Leith's purchase to Joseph Wilkinson. All three of these men, Knight, Leith and Wilkinson were residents of Frederick County prior to buying this land.

James Knight bought more land in the Hollingsworth lot and owned at the time of his death in 1787, nearly 500 acres. In the year 1779, he conveyed 100 acres of land to his son-in-law, John Sowers, who lived on that tract. In the year 1788, his wife, Jane Knight, sold another lot containing 116 acres to John Sowers and in the same year she sold 231 acres to John Lefever, another son-in-law. These two and a third son-in-law, Samuel Jack, inherited the James Knight estate. John Sowers conveyed a small lot on Opequon Creek to John Clark who had a water sawmill on the lot before the close of the eighteenth century.

Near the Opequon and in lot number seven, was the dwelling house of the widow Renfroe as early as 1740. She was related to the Hollingsworth family.

Lot number eight in the George Carter division was sold on the 6th of June, 1750 by the Carter trustees to Thomas Low and Edward Reid, who bought the lot jointly. Low and Reid divided the lot into two equal parts, each getting something more than 400 acres. The entire lot was supposed to contain 815 acres. This lot lay on the Opequon where the new section of the U. S. Highway number fifty crosses that creek.

Thomas Lewis' half of the lot lay south of Edward Reid's half. In 1756, Low sold 200 acres to Robert Buckley. This tract of 200 acres changed ownership six times within twenty years. In 1757, Robert Buckley sold it back to Thomas Low, who in 1762, sold it to Bryan Bruin. In 1765, Bruin sold the tract to Anthony Dunleavy and his wife, Rebecca Dunleavy, sold it to Jacob Grove. The executors named in the will of Jacob Grove, sold this tract of land to Henry Grove in 1808.

Thomas Low and his wife, Alice, sold in 1757, a tract of 196 acres lying on Opequon Creek, to William Cunningham of King George County, Virginia. In April 1759, William Cunningham sold this tract to Bryan Bruin of Winchester. In May 1763, Bryan Bruin and his wife, Elizabeth, sold it to William Kerfoot of Frederick County, Virginia, who in September 1779, conveyed this land to Peggy Kerfoot, widow of his son, George. The widow Peggy Kerfoot, was living on this tract of land at the time it was conveyed to her.

Edward Reid did not dispose of any of the land bought of the Carter trustees. In his will, proved in 1777, he devised it to his wife, Ann Reid. His wife did not long survive him. She died in 1782, leaving a will in which she gave to Edward Fugate, 200 acres lying on the Opequon. To Edward Murray and to John Murray she gave the part of the land on which she lived; this part of the land adjoined John Bell's lot.

Edward Fugate and his wife, Mary, sold 135 acres to the Rev. James Ireland in October 1790. This was part of the Edward Reid land. The Rev. James Ireland was a noted Baptist minister who at the time he bought the land from Edward Fugate, was pastor of Buck Marsh Church, located a half mile north of what is now the town of Berryville.

In February 1794, the Rev. James Ireland, and Ann, his wife, sold this tract of land to Major Lawrence Butler who spent the closing years of his life on this farm. Major Butler was a native of Westmoreland County, Virginia. He entered the Revolutionary War as First Lieutenant in a company of the 15th Virginia Regiment and became captain of a company in the 11th Virginia Regiment in May 1778. In the capitulation of Charleston, South Carolina in 1780, Major Butler was taken prisoner and after being exchanged, he was transferred to the 4th Virginia Regiment in which he served until the close of the war. In the new army, organized after the revolution, he was commissioned major of the 8th Infantry. As an officer in the Revolutionary War, Major Butler won the high opinion of General Washington. In civilian life, he was distinguished for his philanthropy and integrity.

Major Butler died in 1811, at the age of 55 years. His grave is near the right bank of the Opequon about a quarter of a mile south of the bridge in highway number fifty. Not far from his grave is the site of his dwelling house. This house was on, or very close to, the site of the present brick mansion of the Dearmont family.

Lot number nine in the George Carter division was sold by the trustees to William Roberts on the 6 day of June 1750. The lot contained 806 acres. It lay near Wright's Branch of the Opequon and its southwest corner was

described in the deed to Roberts as being "a stone set up by John Nation's spring". (This stone was located near the present dwelling house of Mr. J. H. Funkhouser).

In 1752, William Roberts divided lot number nine into two equal parts and conveyed them to William Roberts, Jr., and Joseph Roberts, his son. William got the part lying next to Nation's spring. In 1759, William Roberts, Jr., sold his division, or 400 acres, more or less, to Peter Catlett. In the deed given to Catlett at that time, the northern boundary line of the 400 acre tract is described as "the Great Road that goes by and from Colo. John Hite's to Ashby's Bent or Gap where William Kersey lived, commonly called or known by the name of the Dutch Wagon Road."

Peter Catlett held this tract until his death in 1791. By his will made in 1785, he devised the whole tract to his brother Robert's son, Henry Catlett. The old Catlett burying ground is near Nation's Spring. This well known spring is supposed to have been the site of an Indian village. Henry Catlett is said to have taken six barrels of bones and Indian arrow heads from a small mound near the spring.

Joseph Roberts, devised his part of lot number nine, or 400 acres, more or less, to his son, Joseph Roberts, Jr., who in May 1775, sold the entire tract to James David Vance of Frederick County. In May 1799, James D. Vance sold 150 acres of this tract to William Gilkerson, who was living at that time on the land he bought. In the deed given to James D. Vance by Joseph Roberts, Jr., in 1775, the land sold is described as lying on the north side of the Dutch Wagon Road. This road, laid off in the early pioneer days of the Shenandoah Valley, passed north of Nation's spring at a distance of about a half mile.

This is the story of early settlement in but a small part of the Valley of Virginia; the story of pioneers who came, who saw, who conquered the wild fields and virgin forests of the Shenandoah Valley. It is the story of courageous men and women who fought a good fight in making the frontier a better land in which to live. Most of these pioneers were unschooled in book learning but they were schooled in woodcraft and in the best means of survival in a remote and undeveloped country. They were neighbors to the deer, the bear, the wolf, the panther and the bison. They knew not at what hour the hostile Indian would visit their cabin homes. They were without the better means of combating the ravages of wounds and of disease. The conveniences of today would be to them unbelievable. We of today cannot fully realize the many hardships they had to face and endure.

More than two centuries have passed since they first came. More than a century has now passed since the last of them were listed among the eternal missing. The dust of the great majority of them lies in lonely country burying grounds. In those lonely spots are many unmarked graves; are many unlettered headstones, marking the dust of pioneers now known only to their God.

Location of persons living in and of places associated with the George

Carter land on Opequon Creek before the nineteenth century are marked by letters as follows:—

**LOT NUMBER ONE**

- A—Francis McCormick's land; 175 acres.
- B—Daniel Morgan's farm of 255 acres bought by him in 1772.
- C—John Howard's tract of 311 acres.
- D—Southwest Marsh.
- E—John Howard's spring.
- F—Road laid out in the year 1768 by Daniel Morgan, Peter Catlett and Baylis Earle.
- G—The Barrens, a natural treeless section.
- H—Tract of 100 acres sold to Daniel Morgan by Col. Nathaniel Burwell.

**LOT NUMBER TWO**

- A—Farm of 400 acres, more or less, sold by Capt. John Ashby to his son, Nathaniel Ashby in the year 1783 and sold by him to General Daniel Morgan in 1790.
- B—Farm of 400 acres, more or less, sold to Baylis Earle in the year 1762 and sold by him to Thomas Bryarly in December 1774.
- C—Home of Thomas Bryarly and of Samuel Bryarly.
- D—Farm of 200 acres left to Major Richard Bryarly by the will of his father, Thomas Bryarly, in 1792.
- E—Location of an old road leading to Millwood.

**LOT NUMBER THREE**

- A—Lot of a little more than six acres, sold to John S. Woodcock by Richard K. Meade in 1799.
- B—The old town well.
- C—Meadea, the old Meade homestead.
- D—Benvenue, home of David Meade, son of Col. Richard Kidder Meade, an officer in the Revolutionary War.
- E—Land referred to in May 1775 as David Rankin's. That was a year and a half before the Carter trustees sold lot number three to Ignatius Perry. It is probable that David Rankin was the first person to settle on this lot.

**LOT NUMBER FOUR**

- A—Tract of 500 acres purchased by John Shearman Woodcock in 1776.
- B—Tract of 300 acres purchased by James Williams in 1775.
- C—Burial place of John S. Woodcock.
- D—Home of John S. Woodcock.
- E—Store house of Oliver Funston and Robert Gray.
- F—Old Methodist burying ground and site of a Methodist Church donated by John S. Woodcock to the people of the Methodist faith in his locality.

**LOT NUMBER FIVE**

- A—John Bell's house.
- B—Samuel Bell's farm, inherited in 1779.
- C—Robert Bell's farm, inherited in 1779.
- D—George Bell's farm, inherited in 1799.
- E—Ferguson Bell's farm, inherited in 1799.

- F—An old road running east and west, in Colonial times.
- G—The Bell burying ground.

#### LOT NUMBER SIX

- A—Thomas Curry's tract of 196 acres, purchased from Daniel Curry in 1779.
- B—Trace of 210 acres sold by Daniel Curry to Henry W. Calmes in 1787.
- C—A spring called Flush Spring in the eighteenth century.
- D—Old tollgate house.

#### LOT NUMBER SEVEN

- A—Tract of 148 acres, sold by Hollingsworth to James Knight in July, 1750.
- B—Tract of 148 acres, sold by Hollingsworth to John Leith in July, 1750.
- C—Tract of 148 acres, sold by Hollingsworth to Joseph Wilkinson in 1752.
- D—James Knight's spring in 1799.
- E—The widow Renfroe's house in 1740.
- F—Old water sawmill operated by John Clark in the eighteenth century.

#### LOT NUMBER EIGHT

- A—Thomas Low's half of the lot.
- B—Site of Major Lawrence Butler's home.
- C—Home of the widow Vicory in 1740.
- D—Land bought by Jacob Grove in 1769.
- E—Land bought by Robert Buckley in 1756.
- F—Old road leading from Jost Hite's to Kersey's Ferry (later Berry's Ferry).
- G—The home tract of Ann Reid, the widow of Edward Reid.
- H—Land devised to Edward Fugate by Ann Reid.
- I—The home of Joseph Robbins in 1740.
- J—Butler's Spring.
- K—Peggy Kerfoot's home tract of land.
- L—Grave of Major Lawrence Butler.
- M—The home of William Kerfoot.

Part of the ancient road (F) leading from Jost Hite's eastward, lying back of Mr. William Dearmont's residence, can be clearly seen from U. S. Highway, number fifty. The white marble slab, marking the grave of Major Lawrence Butler, unenclosed in an open field, can also be seen from that highway.

#### LOT NUMBER NINE

- A—Tract of 400 acres, conveyed to William Roberts, Jr. and sold by him to Peter Catlett in 1759, who devised it to his nephew, Henry Catlett, in 1785.
- B—Old Catlett burying ground.
- C—Tract of 150 acres, sold by James David Vance to William Gilkerson of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1779.
- D—Joseph Roberts' tract of land, conveyed to him in 1752.
- E—Marmaduke Vicory's house in the year 1740.
- F—The old Dutch Wagon Road. This road was used by some of the earliest settlers on Opequon Creek.



**LIEUT. LEWIS NEILL (1823-1847), U. S. A.**

Was born at "Norwood" in what was then Frederick and is now Clarke County, Virginia; graduated from West Point in the Class of 1845, and was mortally wounded in the Mexican War. This portrait, by an unknown American artist, is owned by Mrs. John B. Neill, of Berryville, Clarke County, Va. A sketch of Lieut. Neill will be found on the following page,

## Lieut. Lewis Neill, U. S. A.

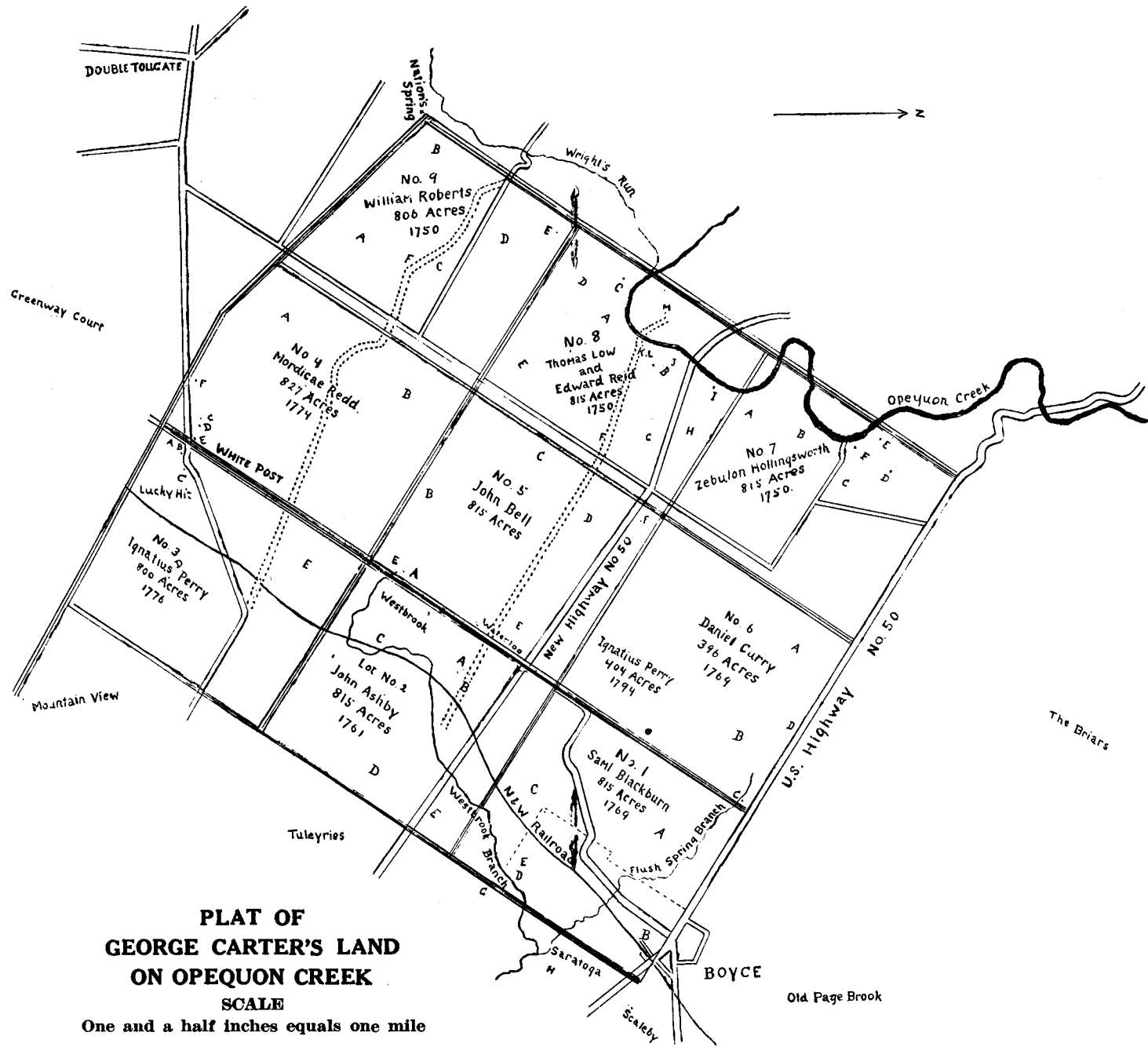
There is an entry in an old and treasured family bible which seems to prove beyond doubt that members of the Neill family came to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the year 1716; that would be eighteen years before Orange County came into existence, and twenty-two years before there was a Frederick County in Virginia. The records of Frederick County prove that before 1740, John, Lewis, and William Neill had all settled in Frederick—that is within that county's original boundaries—and soon held patents for some 10,000 acres of land, much of it lying within what is now Clarke County.

These hardy pioneers were descended from the Irish clan of O'Neill. Those of them who came to America dropped the O upon their arrival and called themselves, Neills. The first of the name to settle in the Valley were not Quakers when they came and the Neills are not Quakers now, but the records of the Hopewell Friends Meeting, going back to 1734, show that the first Lewis Neill became a member of that sect, as did others of his name.

Lewis Neill I was a man of such character, hardihood, and courage that he was appointed High Sheriff of Frederick County. The warrant for his appointment was issued by Lewis Burwell as "President of his Majesties Council and Commander-in-Chaif of Virginia", and he took the oath of office on May 15, 1751. President Lewis Burwell of the Council was an uncle of Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall" in what is now Clarke County.

Lieut. Lewis Neill of the United States Army, the subject of this sketch, was a son of Lewis Neill II of "Norwood" in Clarke County, and his wife, Nancy Tate Stribling. He was born at "Norwood", May 13, 1823. He was a great grandson of the first Lewis Neill, the High Sheriff of Frederick County. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy and graduated from West Point in the Class of 1845—a class which furnished so many officers of command rank to both the Northern and Southern armies in the War between the States. While a West Point cadet, young Neill kept a "scrap book" in which he persuaded many of his class mates—including Gen. Longstreet—to write "sketches" of themselves. This remarkable "scrap book" is now owned by Mrs. John B. Neill of Berryville, Va.

The ink on Lieut. Neill's commission was scarcely dry when he was ordered to Mexico. The Mexican War was then being waged with great energy by the United States government, and this young and promising officer was soon engaged in heavy fighting. His period of active service was destined to be brief. He was mortally wounded in action and died on Mexican soil in 1847. A trained soldier, who had shown ability as well as courage in combat, it is but reasonable to assume that had he lived to serve Virginia in the Civil War, he would have achieved distinction in the profession of arms. God willed it otherwise.



**PLAT OF  
GEORGE CARTER'S LAND  
ON OPEQUON CREEK**

**SCALE**  
One and a half inches equals one mile

# The "Lucy Higginson" Portrait: A Strange Metamorphosis in Identification

(By EVERARD KIDDER MEADE)

For the past eighteen months the Portraits Committee of the Clarke County Historical Association has sought to establish the provenience of the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait. This is one of a number of historical paintings in Mr. Gerard B. Lambert's fine collection of portraits which now hang upon the walls of "Carter Hall" in Clarke County, Virginia.

Through the invaluable aid of Mr. Cazenove Gardiner Lee, Jr., historian and genealogist of the Lee family of Virginia, the provenience of this seventeenth century portrait has been established, and without the benefit of his knowledge and assistance it could not have been. Its establishment has resulted in an important contribution to the history of colonial Virginia portraiture, for during the course of the investigation evidence was assembled to prove conclusively, in the opinion of the Committee, that the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait is in fact a portrait of Lady Frances Berkeley.

Lucy Higginson died at "Fairfield" (Carter's Creek) in Gloucester County, Va., November 6, 1675. A portrait of her—if there ever was one—must of necessity have been painted before that date. Yet diligent research has found no reference to any such painting until the year 1906, when there was reproduced in a well known historical work a portrait labelled "Lucy Higginson, First Wife of Col. Philip Ludwell." Before the end of another fifteen years, however, a second often quoted historical work reproduced the portrait under discussion as one of Lucy Higginson Ludwell, and an outstanding authority on American colonial portraiture had given this identification the blessing of his approval, albeit a hesitant, cautious, and qualified approval. Thus does error, once made, extend and expand and through repetition gain wide acceptance.

Under these circumstances it seems to the Portraits Committee that it should, both as a duty and because of its historic interest, present the provenience of the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait with a digest of the supporting evidence it has gathered, and review the erroneous identifications.

It will be recalled that Lucy Higginson was descended "from the ancient family of the Higginsons" and was the only daughter of the "vallant captain Robert Higginson, one of the first commanders that subdued the country of Virginia from the power of the heathen". Lady Frances Berkeley was a daughter of Thomas Culpeper, Esq., and Katharine, his wife, and a near cousin of Lord Culpeper, one of Virginia's colonial governors. Both were born in England; both were young girls when they came to Virginia, where they were to become two of the outstanding women of the colonial Virginia of their day. Both were thrice married. Lucy had issue by each marriage but Frances died childless. Lucy married Maj. Lewis Burwell of "Fairfield"

c. 1645 when she was very young and thus became the progenitress of all the Virginia Burwells. She next married Col. William Bernard, a member of the Council as were all her husbands. Two years after his death, she married Col. Philip Ludwell, the Elder, in 1667, and through this marriage became the progenitress of the Virginia Ludwells, a family whose name unfortunately became extinct before the War of the Revolution. Frances Culpeper married first, Capt. Samuel Stephens. She next married Governor William Berkeley, and, after his death, became the second wife of Col. Ludwell, the Elder,

This is the provenience of the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait as given by Mr. Cazenove G. Lee, Jr.: the portrait hung in "Greenspring", the home Col. Ludwell inherited from Lady Berkeley, until Col. Ludwell, after her death, returned to England to end his days. It hung in the home of Philip Ludwell III in London during the last decade of the latter's life. It then passed to his eldest daughter, Hannah Philippa, who married her cousin, William Lee, in 1769. William Lee returned to Virginia and the portrait once again hung upon the walls of "Greenspring". It next hung in the Alexandria, Virginia, home of William Lee's eldest daughter, Portia. Then it moved to the attic of the home of Cassius F. Lee, Sr. (1808-1890), on the southwest corner of Washington and Orinoco Streets, Alexandria, who had married a daughter of Cornelia Lee,\* Portia Lee's sister. From Cassius F. Lee, Sr. it went to his younger brother, Col. Richard Henry Lee, C. S. A., and hung in his home, "Grafton", in Clarke County. After Col. Lee's death in 1902, his daughter, Miss Mary Page Lee, sold the portrait to Mrs. Henry Irvine Keyser of Baltimore, Md., and it was hung in her home in that city. Mrs. Keyser also bought at the same time from Miss Lee a second "Grafton" portrait, a painting of Col. Philip Ludwell, the Elder, the provenience of which is identical with that of the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait. "But", Mr. Cazenove G. Lee, Jr. continues "a remarkable metamorphosis had occurred in one of the Ludwell portraits during its short stay in Baltimore. No longer did Ludwell gaze upon the companion of his golden years—Lady Frances Berkeley, but the amiable comrade of his youth, Lucy Higginson, ancestress of many worthy folk." Following Mrs. Keyser's death, a member of the Keyser family sold the two "Grafton" portraits she had bought from Miss Mary Page Lee—paintings of the First Col. Ludwell and the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait—to Mr. Gerard B. Lambert. Both now hang in "Carter Hall", as do Kneller's portraits of Col. Philip Ludwell II and his wife, Hannah Harrison.

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\*Cornelia Lee married John Hopkins, Sr., of Richmond, Va., in 1806. The following year he bought "Hill and Dale", now known as the Parschal place, which lies Southeast of Berryville in Clarke County and near the Shenandoah. Harriotte Hopkins, a daughter, married the Rev. Dr. Richard Kidder Meade, a son of Bishop Meade. Another daughter, Portia, married Dr. Robert Baldwin of Winchester, Va. From them are descended the Berryville Baldwins. John Hopkins, Jr., a son of the above John Hopkins by an earlier marriage, on March 27, 1820, married Miss Abby Byrd Page, daughter of John Page of "Page Brook" and Maria Horsemanden Byrd, his wife. They made their home in Winchester, occupying what was then known as the Hopkins house, and is now, Jack's Hotel. Their son, Dr. John Page Hopkins, died in Mexico and was buried there. Later his body was returned to this country and re-buried in the Old Chapel grave yard.

It is indeed fortunate from the viewpoint of history that there is in existence today evidence which goes far toward proving the entire history of the portrait as it has been given here and which does prove beyond possibility of doubt:

1. That the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait now hanging in "Carter Hall" is the portrait of Frances Berkeley which Portia Lee brought from "Greenspring" to Alexandria; which next reposed in the attic of the home of Cassius F. Lee, Sr.; was next owned by Col. Richard Henry Lee, and which hung at "Grafton" in Clarke County until it was sold by Miss Mary Page Lee to Mrs. Keyser; and which returned to Clarke after it had been purchased by Mr. Lambert from a member of the Keyser family.
2. That this portrait had always been identified by the above owners and by all the members of Col. Lee's household as a portrait of Lady Frances Berkeley.
3. That when it came into Col. Lee's possession there was pasted upon its back an old and time-yellowed slip of paper upon which was written the name of the subject. (That this slip antedated Cassius F. Lee, Sr. is the most, if not the only, tenable supposition).

The evidence which proves the above facts includes letters in the possession of Mr. Cazenove Lee from two sons and a daughter of Col. Richard Henry Lee—the Rev. William Byrd Lee, the Rev. Charles H. Lee and Miss Mary Page Lee, all of whom are dead: and letters in the possession of the Portraits Committee from Mrs. Harriotte Montague of Ware Neck, Gloucester Co., Va., Mrs. Charles H. Lee (which also gives the testimony of Mrs. William Byrd Lee), of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Carter of "Powhatan" in Clarke County.

Mrs. Montague, whose mother was a daughter of Cassius F. Lee, Sr., of Alexandria, states, among other things: "That this portrait" (i. e. the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait) "was in my grandfather's attic, I know on good authority. My mother, one of twelve children, told me years ago how she, her brothers, sisters, and companions jumped over the prostrate portrait of Lady Berkeley as it lay on the attic floor in the Washington-Orinoco street house."

The time-yellowed identification slip pasted on the back of the portrait was unfortunately destroyed by a negro boy during a "house-cleaning" at "Grafton". But it makes very little real difference who wrote it or when it was written. Certain it is that Cassius F. Lee, Sr. had the identification of Frances Berkeley from Portia Lee, who was his cousin and his neighbor in Alexandria for more than a quarter of a century. Portia had it from her own family. Her father was William Lee whose mother was Hannah Ludwell Lee, daughter of Col. Philip Ludwell II. Is it possible to believe that Philip Ludwell II did not know the difference between a portrait of his step mother and one of his own mother? Portia's mother was Hannah Phillippa, daughter of the third Philip Ludwell. Is it credible to assume that Philip Ludwell III confused a painting of his step grandmother with one of his own grandmother? We think the questions answer themselves. It is also decidedly

pertinent to the issue to recall that in the first half of the nineteenth century the town of Alexandria fairly teemed with Lee families and their connections. "Stratford" Lees lived there, so did "Chantilly" Lees, so did "Leesylvania" Lees. The so-called Lucy Higginson portrait was well known to all these Lees and their kin as a portrait of Frances Berkeley. Moreover it is a probable fact that an Alexandria girl copied the portrait in 1840 and called the copy "Frances Berkeley".

When to all this is added the further fact that there is no known reference to any portrait of Lucy Higginson in the annals of the Burwell, Bernard, and Ludwell families, and the existence of such a portrait was never, as far as is known, asserted until 1906, the identification of the so-called Lucy Higginson portrait as a portrait of Lady Frances Berkeley must be accepted as the true identification from a consideration of available evidence.

Turning to an examination of the three known "Lucy Higginson" identifications and the reasons therefor:

1. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler in his "Cradle of the Republic", 1906 edition, reproduced a portrait which he labelled, without explanation, "Lucy Higginson, First Wife of Col. Philip Ludwell." The painting thus reproduced is a good likeness of the "Grafton" portrait of Lady Berkeley. Certain small differences seem to make it certain that it is a cut from a copy. Since extensive inquiry has failed to find the painting Dr. Tyler reproduced, or anything about it, and since Dr. Tyler is dead and cannot give evidence, the conclusion must be that there was a copy of the "Grafton" portrait in existence c. 1906; and the probable conclusion is that its owner identified it as a picture of Lucy Higginson Ludwell, and that Dr. Tyler accepted the owner's identification. Dr. Tyler was not only an eminent Virginia historian, he was a most conscientious and reliable one. Nevertheless the fact remains, and it is one that is well known, that many historians consider the establishment of the authenticities of paintings reproduced in their works no responsibility of theirs: meticulous in the verification of historical facts, they accept historical portraits on faith.

In Richmond, Va., in 1929, there was held a great exhibition of Historical Virginia Portraiture. No "Lucy Higginson" portrait graced that exhibit. The Hon. Alexander Wilbourne Weddell has searched the records and files of the Exhibition Committee at the request of the Portraits Committee of the C. C. H. A., and found both silent on the subject of such a portrait. This silence seems significant for Dr. Tyler was a member of the Exhibition Committee and he, himself, had reproduced a "Lucy Higginson" portrait. Why did not Dr. Tyler urge his Committee to obtain for the exhibition the portrait of "Lucy Higginson"? We do not know. But it is a fact that Dr. Tyler numbered many Lees among his personal friends. It is a fact that one of these was the Rev. William Byrd Lee, son of Col. Richard Henry Lee of "Grafton". Therefore it does seem probable that between 1906 and 1929 either the Rev. Mr. Lee or some other Lee had convinced him that the painting he had reproduced in the "Cradle" was a portrait of Frances Berkeley. This, at least, would explain adequately Dr. Tyler's otherwise strange failure



**LADY FRANCES BERKELEY**

**A later and better known portrait of Frances Berkeley. Owned by Maurice duPont Lee of Wilmington, Del.**



**THE SO-CALLED LUCY HIGGINSON PORTRAIT**

Available evidence shows it to be a portrait of Lady Frances Berkeley. Owned by Gerard B. Lambert, and hangs in "Carter Hall", Clarke County, Va.

to inform the Exhibition Committee of the existence of a "Lucy Higginson" portrait.

2. When Mrs. Henry Irvine Keyser purchased the portraits of Lady Berkeley and Philip Ludwell, the Elder, she metamorphosized the first into one of Lucy Higginson Ludwell, and caused both to be reproduced in "Ancestral Records and Portraits", a two volume project of Chapter One (Baltimore) of the Colonial Dames of America. She was Chairman of the Publication Committee and the work appeared in 1910 from the Grafton Press. Mrs. Keyser is dead and cannot speak for herself but some in a position to know state without qualification that she, relying upon Dr. Tyler's eminence and reputation, simply accepted his "Cradle of the Republic" identification. That she had a right to do so will scarcely be denied, but those interested in Virginia portraiture will regret that she did not get from him his reasons for the identification and the ownership of the painting he reproduced, and make a public record of both.

3. Dr. Charles Knowles Bolton discusses the Berkeley and Ludwell portraits in Vol. III of "Portraits of the Founders", published by the Boston Athenaeum, the first two volumes appearing in 1919 and the third in 1926. Noting the reproduction of Mrs. Keyser's "Lucy (Higginson) Ludwell" portrait in "Ancestral Records and Portraits", he concludes that it is the only one of the group which may be correctly identified; that its identification "seems reasonable", and adds "But where the serving of so many traditions is involved the reassignment of any of the group is extremely hazardous."

On Page 840 of Vol. III, Dr. Bolton says: "The so-called Lucy (Higginson) Ludwell portrait has slit sleeves caught up by clasps, earrings and necklace which point to the period of 1650-1690, the Lucy Higginson era, and although fashions are so recurrent that one makes an assertion with proper caution, the portrait seems well named as Lucy, wife successively of Lewis Burwell, Col. William Bernard, and Philip Ludwell I."

Unquestionably Dr. Bolton's opinion is entitled to the most respectful consideration, but it is submitted that the above reasoning applies with at least equal weight to a Frances Berkeley identification. If the period 1650-1690 can be described as "the Lucy Higginson era" it can also with greater truth be described as "the Frances Berkeley era". Lucy was born c. 1630, and Frances was baptized May 27, 1634. Lucy died in 1675 while Frances lived the century out.

On pages 956 and 957 of Vo. III, Dr. Bolton quotes William G. Stanard as saying of Lucy Higginson: "I once had her skull in my hands.\* It was a remarkable one, quite long like a small melon, with much worn teeth." "This description", comments Dr. Bolton, "certainly fits the portrait." The head in the portrait may be considered as fitting Dr. Stanard's description but not more so than does the head in what is generally accepted in Virginia as a later portrait of Lady Frances Berkeley, while Dr. Bolton's comment as

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\*Dr. Stanard supervised the removal of the Burwell graves from the family burial ground at "Fairfield" to Abingdon Church.

far as it applies to the teeth represents a lapsus on his part. The painting does not show the teeth of the subject nor do the facial contours by any stretch of the imagination indicate them as "well worn".

It will be evident that the three known "Lucy Higginson" identifications together produce not one shred of positive evidence to controvert the affirmatively proven family identification of long standing. Dr. Bolton's fits a Frances Berkeley identification slightly better than the one to which he lends his qualified approval. Mrs. Keyser's is charged to Dr. Tyler. The fact is there would be no issue at all had not Dr. Tyler reproduced a copy of the portrait in question and called it Lucy Higginson Ludwell, a label unsupported by any sort of documentation, argument, or even comment in the text of the "Cradle", nor can all of his prestige clothe a mere label in the dignified garments of evidence. Why did he apply that label? We do not know; we only know that if he had supporting facts and evidence neither he, nor any one else, has produced them. Probably the simplest explanation is the true one; that the owner of the copy identified it as the first instead of the second wife of Col. Ludwell and Dr. Tyler, having then no reason to question it, accepted the owner's identification without investigation. Such a supposition is supported by circumstances already related which suggest rather strongly that in later years, he became convinced that he had erred in doing so.

It would be pleasing to think the portrait under discussion is a portrait of Lucy Higginson, "the fairest diadem in the crown of the Colonial Dames of Virginia", for many of her descendants are members of the Clarke County Historical Association. To so think would be to ignore all the evidence and to assume that the "Grafton" Lees, the Alexandria Lees, in fact all the Lees of all the years, erred in the identification of their portrait.

Discovery of new facts is always a possibility which should not be ignored, however remote a one it may seem. But until, and unless, real facts and real evidence to the contrary are presented, under any fair appraisal of all the evidence now available, both direct and circumstantial, the Lee identification must stand, confirmed; the portrait must remain a portrait of Lady Frances Berkeley; and any who may wish to assert a contrary opinion must assume the full burden of proof, for they now rest under a compelling necessity to prove their case.

The Portraits Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the valuable assistance Mr. Gerard B. Lambert has unfailingly given its endeavors to establish the provenience of this and other historic portraits in his collection.

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The writer submitted a copy of this article to Dr. Bolton for comment and criticism. In a generous and all too complimentary reply he accepts without reservation the conclusions reached in it. His letter will be preserved in the files of the Portraits Committee.



**COL. THOMAS H. CARTER (1831-1908) OF "PAMPATIKE"**

From Clarke County's hills and valleys his guns, fought with great skill and superb gallantry, hurled death into the Blue hosts invading Virginia's soil. This portrait, painted by Carl Brown, is owned by his granddaughters, Mrs. Hunter de Butts and Mrs. Hanson Ely of "Nordley" in Fauquier Co., Va. A sketch of Col. Carter appears on the opposite page,

## Col. Thomas H. Carter, C. S. A.

Col. Thomas H. Carter, Chief of Artillery of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia and beloved kinsman of that army's great commander, was a son of Thomas Nelson and Juliet Gaines Carter of "Pam-patike" in King William Co., Va., and was born there in 1831. Dr. Robert Carter of "Shirley", his paternal grandfather, was a brother of Ann Hill Carter, who married "Light Horse" Harry Lee and became the mother of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Col. Carter was a great great grandson of Robert ("King") Carter of "Corotoman" and a great grandson of Maj. Gen. Thomas Nelson, a Governor of Virginia and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

His mother died when he was very young. After her death his father bought "Annefield" in Clarke Co., married "Sweet Anne" Page, daughter of William Byrd and Evelyn Nelson Page of "Page Brook", and lived the rest of his days in Clarke. Tom Carter went to the school at "Clay Hill" which Mr. Francis Beverley Whiting had established for his own children and to which he invited a few boys from the Millwood neighborhood—a neighborhood often referred to in later years by Col. Carter as "the garden spot of the world." He was graduated from V. M. I. in 1849 and later, in medicine, from the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

He did not practice medicine for, after a brief internship in a Philadelphia hospital, he returned to Virginia to take charge of "Pam-patike", a plantation of some 2200 acres and many slaves. There he married Miss Susan Elizabeth Roy, daughter of William H. Roy of "Green Plains", Matthews Co. Va., and his wife, Anne Seddon, sister of James Seddon, Secretary of War for the Confederate States.

When the war came, Col. Carter was immediately made commander of Carter's King William Battery, to the command of which he was succeeded by his brother, Capt. William Page Carter, who, after the war, married Miss Lucy Page—daughter of Dr. Robert P. Page of "The Briars" and his second wife, Susan Randolph—and made his home at "The Glen" in Clarke County. Col. Carter commanded the artillery of Gen. Early's army and was with Lee at Appomattox. He always maintained that his couriers, boys of about seventeen, were the best in the Army of Northern Virginia. One of them was R. Powel Page of "Saratoga" in Clarke County. It was to "Pam-patike", his home, that Gen. Lee turned "Traveller's" head as he rode wearily out of Richmond in the bitter days following Appomattox. What greater compliment could any man be paid?

After the war, Col. Carter was successively Railroad Commissioner of Virginia, Commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and Proctor of the University of Virginia.

That Col. Carter was a gifted artillery commander and a soldier of exceptional personal courage an abundance of evidence proves. Gen. John B.

Gordon spoke of him as "the brilliant Chief of Artillery, who had no superior in ability or fighting qualities in that arm of the service in either army." Gen. D. H. Hill, himself a man of iron nerve, after watching him "nonchalantly direct the fire of his battery at Seven Pines in a veritable hail of bullets, one leg thrown over the pommel of his saddle", exclaimed "I had rather be the captain of that battery than President of the Confederate States!"

As a man, Col. Carter had the personal charm, the friendliness, the kindness, and the geniality so characteristic of his family. Douglas Freeman says that "every true Carter likes everybody." Certainly Col. Carter enjoyed dispensing hospitality at "Pampatike" in ante-bellum days but he was also interested and effective in aiding the poor and needy of his community. He was noted alike for the purity and strength of his character; and Col. Jennings C. Wise in "The Long Arm of Lee" pays him this tribute: "Tom Carter combined more of the modesty, simplicity, and valor of his great kinsman (Gen. Lee), than any other man in Virginia."

The marriage of Col. Carter and Susan Roy was blessed with four sons—two of whom survived him while two died in infancy—and two daughters. One daughter, Miss Juliet Roy Carter, married Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr.; the other, Miss Anne Willing Carter, married the late H. Rozier Dulany and now lives at "Oakley" in Fauquier County, Va.

Both of the sons who survived him have spent much time in Clarke. The late Thomas Nelson Carter married Miss Agnes Atkinson Mayo, daughter of Peter H. and Isabella Burwell Mayo, of "Powhatan". Mr. and Mrs. Spencer L. Carter (the latter was Miss Roberta Atkinson) bought "Rosney" and made it one of Clarke's beautiful homes. Their removal to Richmond represents a distinct loss to the county.

Col. Carter died June 2, 1908 at "Romanceoke", King William Co., the home of his son-in-law, Capt. Robert E. Lee, who was the youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee,

# Notes On Rock Hill

R. E. GRIFFITH, SR.

In the year 1730, Col. Robert Carter of Corotoman, Lancaster County, called "King" Carter, was administering the affairs of the Northern Neck Proprietary as agent for Lord Fairfax. Having, previous to this year, granted to members of his family, 89,800 acres of the Northern Neck lands on the east side of the Blue Ridge, he issued on September 22, 1730, to "Landon Carter and George Carter, sons of Robert Carter senr. Esquire, Carter Burwell and Robert Burwell sons of Major Nathaniel Burwell dec'd., Carter Page and Robin Page sons of Mann Page Esq., Robert Carter Nicholas son of George Nicholas, Robert Carter Junior son of John Carter Esq. Benjamin Harrison Junior son of Benjamin Harrison Esquire, and Robert Carter Junior Esq." a patent for 50,212 acres "lying and being in Stafford County on the north-west side of a Branch that issues out of Potomack River on upper side of the Blew Ridge, commonly called Chenandoah Creek". The subsequent divisions of this great tract were recorded in the old High Court of Chancery which at first sat in Williamsburg and later in Richmond, the records of which were completely destroyed in the burning of Richmond in 1861, and are therefore not available. There is, however, preserved among the private papers of the Burwell family, and now in the possession of George H. Burwell, Esq., of Mt. Airy, Clarke County a plat showing that the portion of the 50,212 acres in which we are interested became the share of "Robert Carter Junior Esq." This plat of the partition of the property was made by Robert Brooke of Essex County and bears the date November 20, 1740. The share of Robert Carter Jr., was the southern-most extremity of entire tract and was estimated to contain 3,528 acres.

Robert Carter Jr., was the son of Col. Robert (King) Carter and his

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NOTE:—Although the tract known as Rock Hill lies in what is now Warren County, it was part of the Carter Grant, most of which is situated in Clarke County and these notes are therefore, appropriate for inclusion in this volume. The murder of Dr. Berkeley and the subsequent trial of his slaves were the sensation of their day and a subject with which tradition has dealt none too kindly. It has since been said that Dr. Berkeley was a hard and cruel master and that his slaves were virtually lynched by his indignant neighbors. The publication of the evidence given at the trial should dispose of these unpleasant rumors forever. It shows not only that Dr. Berkeley was a lenient and even indulgent master, but that his slaves were regularly brought to trial and were defended by Col. Augustine C. Smith, a leading lawyer of his day and one of the most influential men in this part of the State. Col. Smith lived at the magnificent "Hackwood Park" and represented this District in the State Senate. In later life he was Principal of "The Citadel", the famous military academy at Charleston, South Carolina.

second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Willis daughter of Thomas Landon of Middlesex County. Robert Carter Junior married Miss Priscilla Churchill and lived on the estate known as Nomini Hall in Westmoreland County. The son of this marriage, Robert Carter 3rd is generally called "Councillor" Carter from his long service in the Governor's Council and because of his wisdom and great learning. Bishop Meade says of him:

"Early in life his disposition was marked by a tendency to wit and humour. Afterwards he was the grave Councillor, and always the generous philanthropist. At a later day he became scrupulous as to the holding of slaves and manumitted great numbers. Abandoning the religion of his fathers, he adopted the creed of the Baptists, and patronized their young preachers, having a chapel in his own house at Nomini. After a time he embraced the theory of Swedenborg, and at length died an unhappy death dreading Papist." (Old Churches, etc. Vol. 2, pp 111-112)

Quite a different picture of the "Councillor" and his household is portrayed in the "Journal and Letters" of Philip Vickers Fithian the Princeton student who resided in his house for more than a year and served as tutor to his children. To Fithian he appeared the very great gentleman, learned, generous, scholarly and an accomplished musician. Councillor Carter owned 63,093 acres within the Northern Neck of Virginia and the tract that later became "Rock Hill" was probably the most distant from Nomini Hall. However, as was customary with the tidewater gentry, he was in possession of the tract and the early assessment books of Frederick County, which then comprehended that section, show that an overseer and slaves were on the land in 1748, and continued thereon until the Councillor conveyed it to his daughter Julia, as will appear later, in 1800.

In 1754 Councillor Carter married Frances Ann Tasker, daughter of Benjamin Tasker Esq. of Maryland of the family so long prominent in that state. Mrs. Carter's brother Col. Benjamin Tasker Jr., was the owner of the famous Tasked thoroughbreds, the most famous of which was the imported mare SELIMA, (by the Godolphin Arabian) winner of the famous race held in Gloucester in 1752 for a purse of 500 pistoles, defeating Col. Byrd's chestnut horse TRYAL, an event which Maryland people are somewhat overfond of recalling to this day.

Financial reverses came upon Councillor Carter in the last years of his life and he removed from Nomini Hall to some plantations of his wife in Maryland, and while there, in the year 1800, he executed a deed to his daughter Julia Carter for 1764 acres of his "Shenandoah tract lying and being in Frederick County in the Commonwealth of Virginia." It evidently was his intention to give his daughter one-half of his portion of the Carter grant supposed to contain 3,528 acres, but no actual survey of the property was made until 1824 when the tract was found to contain slightly over 2,648 acres. This was not at all unusual and some of the old grants have been found to overrun by sixty percent their estimated acreage.

Julia Carter daughter of the Councillor was married May 30, 1804 in Baltimore by Rev. Elijah R. Rattoone to Dr. Robert Berkeley who was born

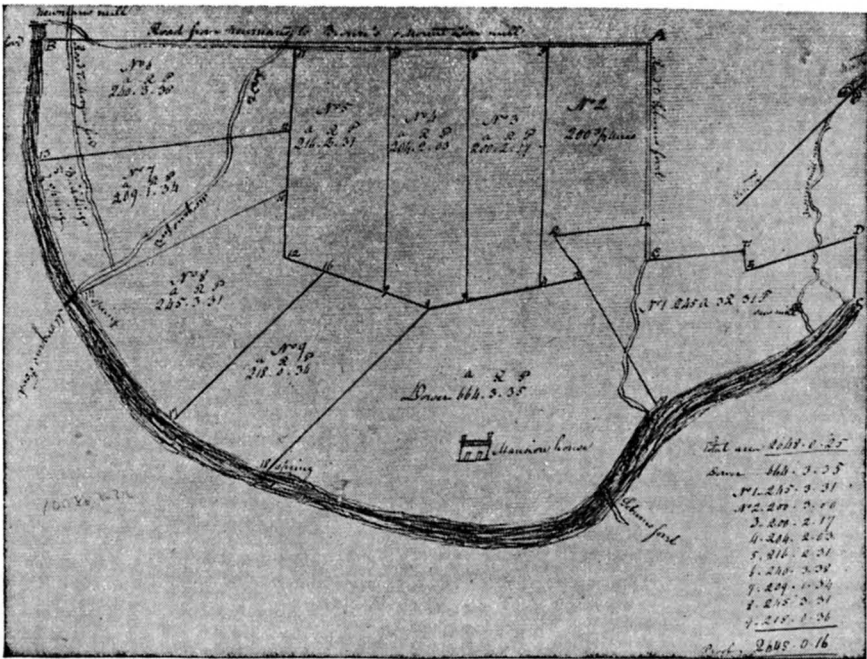
at "Airwell" Hanover County, Virginia, the son of Nelson Berkeley and his wife Elizabeth Wormley the daughter of Landon Carter of "Sabine Hall". Of this lady, Bishop Meade relates the following in connection with a mention of another of her sons:

"Of his mother, of Airwell, a descendant of the Carters, inheriting all their devotion to the Church, one circumstance is too interesting to be omitted. Airwell, the family seat of the Berkeleys, was the place where the communion-plate was kept. After the death of Mr. Berkeley, and death or resignation of the minister, by which, under the law, the glebes were forfeited, the overseers of the poor wished to do what was done in some other parishes, viz: bring the sacred vessels under the operation of that act, but which in other parishes was scorned to be done. Those in Hanover, however, well knowing not only the pious attachment of Mrs. Berkeley to everything belonging to the Church, but that she was a lady of dignity, firmness, and authority, instead of appearing in person to demand the plate, sent an embassy to her for the purpose, through whom she returned this answer: "Tell the gentlemen to come and take them." They never came, and the vessels are now in use on every communion-day, in St. Martin's parish, Hanover."

Dr. Berkeley's grandparents were Edmund Berkeley of "Barn Elms" Middlesex County and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, and his great grandparents were Edmund Berkeley of "Barn Elms" and his wife Lucy, daughter of Lewis Burwell of "Carter's Creek". The last named Edmund Berkeley died in 1710 and his will recorded in Middlesex is sealed with the Berkeley arms: a chevron between three crosses patt'ee, crest: a unicorn's head.

Dr. Berkeley was educated at the University of Edinburg and after his marriage to Julia Carter removed to her "Rock Hill" estate in Frederick (now Warren) County, Virginia. He was sworn in as a justice of Frederick County, June 5, 1809 (Minute Book 1809-13 page 289). Between the years 1804-1809 some of the Frederick County assessment books are missing, but in the year 1809 he is granted permission by the Court to erect a grist mill on Thruston's Run and is assessed with 2500 acres of land lying 20 miles south of Winchester on the west side of the Shenandoah River, with 19 slaves and 8 horses. The value of the improvements on the land is assessed at \$12000.00 He next appears in the book for 1816 when he is assessed with 2500 acres and 32 acres, with 40 slaves, 18 horses, and the improvements (buildings) at \$4,000.00. It may be safely said, from this record that the mansion house at "Rock Hill" was built between the years 1809 and 1816. The additional acreage was a purchase from Stephen Davis (Deed Book 34, page 43, January 3, 1812) which it would appear that he had made in order to straighten his lines. It may be well to state at this point that the title to the property, under the Virginia laws then in force, passed from Julia Carter to Dr. Berkeley upon their marriage.

Dr. Berkeley and his family lived in old fashioned profusion and abundance until Tuesday May 12, 1818 when he was murdered by the slaves of his plantation. So many myths have grown up about this tragedy that a



Partition plat of the land of "Counselor" Robert Carter of  
 "Nomini Hall". From this tract came the "Rock Hill" estate.

transcript of the record of the trial of those accused of the crime, has been prepared from the Frederick County records and is appended (No. 3) herewith. An account written by Samuel Kercheval in 1836 is as follows:

"Doctor Berkeley previous to his death, was engaged in erecting a brick house near the Shenandoah, of very extensive dimensions, but before he had finished it he was most cruelly murdered by his slaves, and his body consumed in a most tremendous fire. He was robbed of a large sum of money by them, which they scattered about among their confederates, part of which was found; but it was said at the time, that a considerable part of it was lost. John Rust, Esq., has lately purchased a part of Doctor Berkeley's estate, including this fine building, which he has had finished in plain neat style.

"Doctor Berkeley was killed in 1818. Three of his slaves, one female and two males, were tried and convicted of the murder, in Frederick Court, and all three executed at Winchester, in the month of July 1818. The representatives of the Doctor obtained an act of assembly, authorizing them to sell off a number of the slaves who were suspected with being concerned in the murder, and they were sent to the South and sold. The estate now lies in the County of Warren."

It is noted that this differs somewhat from the Court records. It will be seen that Col. Augustine C. Smith of "Hackwood Park", at that time one of the foremost lawyers of the Winchester bar, was appointed by the Court to defend those accused. Despite the tremendous excitement that prevailed in the public mind at the time, Col. Smith so well defended those accused that only three were hung, and two others were transported to the Dry Tortugas.

Dr. Berkeley died intestate and letters of administration were granted to his wife Mrs. Julia Berkeley who was also appointed guardian of her minor daughters. Dr. Carter Berkeley, their uncle, was appointed guardian of the minor sons. A friendly suit was instituted June 6th, 1820, for the purpose of laying off the widow's dower and apportioning the estate among the children. The Court appointed Stephen Davis, Nathaniel Burwell, James Baker and John Rust Commissioners to divide the land among the nine children and assign the widow her dower. The total acreage was found to be 2648 and 25 poles.

In 1836, upon erection of Warren County this land passed from the Frederick County records and appears as situate in Warren County.

Only four of the children of Dr. Berkeley ever married;

1. Benjamin Tasker Berkeley married Rebecca Ann Chenowith daughter of John Chenowith Dec. 17, 1835 in Frederick County. Benjamin T. Berkeley died in Warren County in 1837 and his will recorded there (Will Book A. P. 15) leaves his property of every kind to his wife, there being no children. On November 20, 1839 his widow married William D. Ker in Frederick County, and they, by deed recorded in Warren County Deed Book A. Page 2 conveyed such interest as they had in the estate of Dr. Berkeley to Robert C. Berkeley another son of Dr. Berkeley.

2. Lucy daughter of Dr. Berkeley married William B. Harris in Frederick County Jan. 17, 1841, having previously while femme sole conveyed

(Deed Book A page 184) her interest to John Rust.

3. Sophia daughter of Dr. Berkeley married her cousin Robert C. Carter (family record—no court record found) and she and her husband conveyed her share (Deed Book A page 203) to Henry and John Self who were two farmers living in the neighborhood.

4. Frances daughter of Dr. Berkeley married James Lucian Davis (family record—no court record found) and with her husband conveyed her interest (Deed Book A page 184) to John Rust.

5. Nelson son of Dr. Berkeley died unmarried and by a nuncupative will recorded in Frederick County Minute Book 1838-41 directed that his brother Robert C. Berkeley inherit all of his property.

6. Landon son of Dr. Berkeley died intestate and unmarried. His interest descended to his brothers and sisters,

7. Elizabeth daughter of Dr. Berkeley died unmarried but by deed (Deed Book A page 184) conveyed her interest to John Rust.

8. Julia daughter of Dr. Berkeley died unmarried at Lynchburg, Va. but first conveyed her interest (Deed Book A page 184) to John Rust.

9. Robert Carter Berkeley oldest child of Dr. Berkeley died intestate and unmarried in 1854. He had acquired more interests than his own in the estate of his father, but before the year 1840 had disposed of all his holdings (Deed Book B page 13) to John Rust. Robert C. Berkeley acquired several tracts of land in Frederick County near Apple Pie Ridge, and was living in Frederick County at the time of his death.

The foregoing deeds also comprehend the dower rights of the widow who had conveyed all of her interest to her children (Deed Book A page 90) in 1836. In this deed she is described as "of Prince William County". Mrs. Berkeley lived until 1851 leaving a will recorded in Frederick County and is buried in Mt. Hebron cemetery, Winchester,

# Extracts From The Testimony

**INSTRUMENT: TRIAL**  
**Minute Book 1817-1820**  
**Pages 75-76-77-78-79-80, etc.**

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in Frederick County the 25th day of May, 1818, for the trial of Negro Landon a male slave belonging to the estate of Robert Berkeley, late of the County of Frederick deceased on suspicion of feloniously murdering the said Robert Berkeley in the night of the 12th Instant.

## PRESENT

Joseph Tidball, Mandley Taylor, Robert Vance, Beaty Carson, John Newman, Samuel Baker and James Wiggington, Gentlement (sic) Justices.

The prisoner was brought to the bar and Augustine C. Smith, Esq., appointed his counsel and it being demanded of him whether he was guilty of the felony with which he stands charged or not, said he was in no wise thereof guilty. Whereupon sundry witnesses were examined in consideration of whose testimony and the circumstances attending the same it is the opinion of the Court that he is guilty of the felony aforesaid. And thereupon it is considered by the Court that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that the Sheriff of this County cause execution thereof to be committed and done upon him the said Negro Landon on Friday the 10th day of July next between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two in the afternoon of that day at the usual place of execution, and thereupon he is remanded to Jail. Negroes Landon, Randolph and Sarah were hung, and Barnaba and Robert were transported.

Ordered that it be certified that the prisoner is of the value of five hundred dollars.

On the said trial the following testimony was given on the part of the Commonwealth. John C. Robinson stated that on Tuesday evening the 12th day of the present month, he being in the employment of the deceased as an Overseer and having finished planting his corn on that day, he wanted to see the dec'd., and went to his house late in the afternoon of that day and found him at home, that on the evening of the thirteenth the witness sent a boy to the residence of the deceased for a bag of straw and on the boy's return he informed him that Mrs. Berkeley the wife of the dec'd. wished to see him early the next morning, he accordingly went the next morning, and was informed by Mrs. Berkeley that her husband was not at home, that negro Landon had come to the house on Tuesday night and informed him that negro Randolph, who had been a runaway for sometime preceeding, had been brought home by two men, that upon receiving the information her husband had gone to the place where Randolph was, that on his approaching the place, she was informed, that Randolph had again run off, that her husband

and the two men had immediately gone in pursuit of him, and had not returned; and that having taken the Keys with him, she wished the witness to go to the White Post and procure her some groceries. The witness further stated that he told the prisoner, after he was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the said dec'd. to confess before God and the world and to tell the truth (without holding out any inducement or threat for him to do so) the prisoner then being in a cabin requested the witness to go to the door with him and he would tell him everything concerning the transaction. He accordingly went to the door with the prisoner, who then told him, that Randle, (i. e., Randolph), had killed his master, that he, the prisoner being at Negro Sarah's cabin the night of the 12th inst. was sent by the said Sarah to tell his master to come to the Cabin that Randolph had been brought home; that his master went accordingly to the cabin, and Randle was there with a club in his hand; that his master asked him what he was doing there with the club, and immediately took hold of the club, that Randle seized him by both his hands, that the dec'd. told him if he didn't let go he would take out his pistol and shoot him; that Randle then tripped up his master who fell to the ground; that after he fell Randle struck him with the club, and repeated the blows until he thought him dead when he left the cabin, that he the prisoner hearing his master groan informed Randle that he was not dead; that Randle offered him the club and requested him to go in and hit him again, which he did not; that Randle then re-entered the cabin and gave the dec'd. three blows and the groaning ceased, that Randle then went to the kitchen to consult with Ralph and Henry what they were to do with the body, that Ralph was for bringing him on his horse towards Winchester and leaving the body and horse in the road, or concealing the body in a pond in the meadows, that Henry observed that if they wanted to conceal him the best way would be to burn him up, which they accordingly did in the cabin where he was killed and Ralph, Barnaba and Robin each carried a turn of wood and Sarah kept the fire up, and after the body was burnt they took the remaining bones and buried them in a clay hole at the end of the cabin.

John Rust deposed that on Saturday the sixteenth day of the present month, he was informed that the deceased had been missing ever since the Tuesday evening preceding; and that from circumstances he was convinced that he had been murdered by his negroes. He the witness alarmed the neighbors for the purpose of searching for the body, and that he went to the house of the deceased and told Mrs. Berkeley his apprehensions and requested her not to be alarmed and that the people would soon collect to make the search, accordingly several persons soon after collected there and they took negroes Landon and Barnaba and tied them and placed them in separate cabins and placed guards over them, that soon after John C. Robinson came and said Landon had confessed, that Landon was then taken before William Cook and John Newman, Esqs. two Magistrates of the County who had come there for the purpose of investigating the business, that the said Landon was brought in and that as soon as the prisoner entered the room where the

Magistrates were, Mr. Cook, observed to him, "Well Landon I understand you have told the truth once, let us hear you tell it again." The prisoner then stated in substance as deposed by John C. Robinson, from the time Landon took the said Robinson to the door to make the disclosure until the end of the said Robinson's testimony, the witness further states that the prisoner said that the plott for murdering their master had been agreed upon the Friday night preceeding the murder; and that when he was sent by Sarah from her cabin to tell his master to come to where Randle was, as stated in Robinson's deposition he knew that the object was to kill him, the prisoner further mentioned that the dec'd. several times called upon Sarah for assistance and afterwards upon Ralph neither of whom did assist him, that Sarah, Tom, Robbin, Ralph, and Barnaba were present with Randolph when they were consulting how to dispose of the body, the witness further states that upon examination they found a number of Human bones buried at the end of the cabin, in the place where the prisoner stated they were.

James Davis and Ezekiel White, concurred with the other witnesses in stating that the deceased was an uncommonly lenient, humane, and indulgent Master.

Ralph an accomplice deposed that he was asleep in the big kitchen, when his master was killed, that when his master was dead Robin came to the Kitchen and told him his master was dead, that then he went to the cabin and saw his master on the fire burning, and nearly burnt up, that Sarah, Randle, and Landon were in the cabin, engaged in burning him, that Barnaba came there, brought a stick of wood, and threw it down before the fire and he believes it is there yet, that after Barnaba threw down the wood, he went back to the big Kitchen and he, the witness, into his own cabbin to sleep, which is a separate room in the cabin where his master was burnt, that Barnaba, Tom, Landon and himself commonly stay in the same cabin, but Landon stayed that night in the cabin where his master was burned, that he does not know where Barnaba was that night before he saw him come with the wood to the cabin, that he never heard of any intention to kill his master until after he was killed, that he never heard Sarah say while his master was burning, "the Devil is dead, and we will burn him up," that Sarah, Randle and Landon stayed in the cabin where the body was burnt all night, that he does not know when the bones were buried, that in the morning he heard Sarah and Landon talking in the cabbin, but saw nothing of his master, that he did not see Landon when he came for his master to go to the cabbin.

Robin an accomplice deposed \* \* \* \* that Randle said that if any one told of his killing his Master he would lay in the way for them, and kill them in the same manner, that Sarah, Randle and Landon seemed much pleased, but Sarah more than any of them, that he saw no money or Bank notes, and supposes that they had been at his pocketts before he went there, that he saw some papers upon the floor, which had writing on them, that they were not Bank notes, but large broad papers.

Fanny, a slave, deposed that she heard nothing said about killing her master before he was killed, that in the night he was killed, near daylight,

Sarah came and awoke her, and asked her if she was not coming down to the cabbín and told her her master was killed, that she, the witness, went down to Sarah's cabbín, and found her master on the fire nearly burnt up, that Sarah, Ralph, Landon, and Robin (her husband) were there and no others, that they stood there looking on and said nothing, but "that is could not be found out," that Sarah stirred up the fire, that she, the witness stayed about half an hour and then returned to the kitchen before day, that the next morning Sarah had her master's Keys, and went to the house to her business as usual, that she, Sarah, went to the side board and unlocked it, and the witness took thereout a small bag with Bank notes in it, there was a good many, she gave the bag to Sarah and has not seen it since, that she has never heard Randle say anything about the money or killing his master, that Sarah came to her in the cellar and told her to look for the money, that they went to the sideboard and Sarah observed that her sister Thamon told her, her master kept his money in the side board in a black bag, which bag she found there, and took it out and gave it to Sarah as before stated, that after taking the money Sarah locked the place, and put the keys in her pocket.

Samuel Hackney a free negro, deposed that he went with Mr. Oliver, George Simpson and George Johnson to hunt for the money believed to have been taken from Dr. Berkeley, that after considerable search he found under the corner of negro Sarah's house a black bag with about eight or nine hundred dollars in it, that eighty dollars were found in the house of negro Tom by Mr. Oliver, that he also found the keys before the door of Sarah's house under a slab,

# Report of The Portraits Committee

War restrictions handicapped the photographic work of the committee throughout the past twelve months. Despite these, nearly 100 portraits were added to representation in the collection; and C. Fred Barr of Winchester, the Association's photographer, was sent upon a portrait photographing trip during which he made negatives of the entire "Shirley" collection—one of the most valuable, historically, in Virginia,—of the collection of Maj. Henry A. Wise; of fourteen paintings in the collection of Col. Jennings C. Wise; of a large number of those owned by the Virginia Historical Society, and of several other portraits.

The committee's investigations into the proveniences of some of the older and more historic portraits represented in the C. C. H. A.'s collection resulted in several important contributions to the history of Colonial Virginia portraiture, while a large amount of research was expended upon its biographical sketches.

Rising costs, to the regret of the committee, have forced an increase in the charges made for prints.

For the valuable assistance they have given during the past year to its activities, appreciative acknowledgement is made to Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore, Miss Ethelwyn Manning of the Frick Art Reference Library, Cazenove Gardiner Lee, Jr. of Washington, the Rev. B. Duvall Chambers of Westover Parish, and Charles M. Woolfolk of Columbus, Ga.

The following portraits—listed by accession numbers, with names of present owners, and attributions—have been added to the collection since the publication of Vol. II of the "Proceedings". The C. C. H. A. accepts no responsibility for attributions, which are generally those of the owners. It owns negatives—and will supply at cost prints from them—of all portraits not marked with a star (\*).

- \*347. Col. William Byrd III of "Westover": ?: Mrs. James M. Carter.
- 348. Gabriel Jones: Copy by Edward Bruce: Miss Louisa M. Crawford.
- 349. Col. Richard Lee I: Br. School: Mr. Cazenove G. Lee, Jr.
- 350. Mrs. Richard Lee I: (Anne - - -): Br. School: Mr. Lee.
- 351. Col. Richard Lee II: ?: Mr. Lee.
- 352. Mrs. Richard Lee II (Laetitia Corbin): ?: Mr. Lee.
- 353. Gov. Thomas Lee of "Stratford": ?: Mr. Lee.
- 354. Mrs. Thomas Lee (Hannah Ludwell): ?: Mr. Lee.
- 355. Maj. Thomas M. Nelson (1782-1853): Am. School: Mrs. Robert Carter.
- 356. Mrs. Thomas M. Nelson (Sarah Walker Page): Am. School: Mrs. Carter.
- 357. Richard Henry Lee: Charles Willson Peale: Rev. Dr. Edmund J. Lee.
- 358. John Randolph of Roanoke: Charles Wesley Jarvis: Mr. Gerard B. Lambert.
- 359. Andrew Jackson: Jarvis: Mr. Lambert.
- 360. Gen. David Wooster: ?: Mr. Lambert.



**MRS. FRANCIS McCORMICK (1818-1908) OF "FRANKFORD"**  
**(ROSANNA MORTIMER ELLZEY)**

Daughter of Lewis and Rosanna McIlhaney Ellzey of Loudoun County, Va. She married in 1839 Francis McCormick (1801-1872), one of the first Gentlemen Justices of Clarke County and a Major of the 31st Regiment, Virginia Militia. They lived first at "Wee Haw" and later at "Frankford". This miniature, painted by P. L. Unger in 1849, is owned by Mrs. McCormick's granddaughter, Miss Rose MacDonald of "The Nook", Berryville, historian and member of the State Board of Education,

361. Henry Clay: Charles Wesley Jarvis: Mr. Lambert.  
 362. Daniel Webster: John Wesley Jarvis: Mr. Lambert.  
 363. Benjamin Higdon: Am. School: Mr. Lambert.  
 364. Aaron Haight Palmer: Jarvis: Mr. Lambert.  
 365. Capt. Samuel Evans, U. S. N.: Jarvis: Mr. Lambert.  
 366. Lord Nelson: F. H. Fuger: Mr. Lambert.  
 367. Jordan Wheat Lambert; Am. School: Randolph Macon College, Ash-  
 land, Va.  
 368. Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall": Silhouette: Mr. Lambert.  
 369. Lucy Hansbrough (Mrs. Brodie S. Herndon): Cooke: Mrs. J. R. Strode  
 \*370. Gov. Thomas Lee of "Stratford": Gustavus Hesselius: Rev. Dr. Ed-  
 mund J. Lee.  
 \*371. Mrs. Thomas Lee (Hannah Ludwell): ?: Rev. Dr. Lee.  
 372. Robert Carter II: Wollaston: Mrs. Grace Carter Beach.  
 373. Mrs. Robert Carter II (Priscilla Churchill): Wollaston: Mrs. Beach.  
 \*374. Col. Nelson Berkeley (Elizabeth W. Carter): Wollaston: Mrs. George  
 Blakiston.  
 \*375. Col. William Byrd III of "Westover": ?: Owner unknown.  
 376. Mrs. Robert Carter (Frances Tasker): Wollaston: Miss Ethel Jett.  
 \*377. "M. B.": Min. by Peticolas; Smithsonian Institute.  
 378. Mrs. Benjamin Tasker, Sr. (Ann Bladen): Kuhn: Miss Hallie M. Jett.  
 \*379. Gen. Robert E. Lee: photo. from an old daguerreotype: Mr. Charles  
 M. Woolfolk.  
 \*380. Mary Grymes Sayre (Mrs. Carter Braxton): ?: Miss Nora C. Macon.  
 \*381. John Randolph of Roanoke: Gilbert Stuart: National Gallery of Art.  
 382. Sir William Wise: Copy of Pourbus, the Elder: Col. Jennings C. Wise.  
 383. Sir Thomas Wise: Fr. School: Copy of Venover: Col. Wise.  
 384. Lt. John Sergeant Wise: C. S. A. Am. School: Col. Wise.  
 385. Maj. John Sergeant Wise, C. S. A.: Am. School: Col. Wise.  
 386. Capt. O. Jennings Wise, C. S. A.: Fr. School: Col. Wise.  
 387. Capt. O. Jennings Wise, C. S. A.: Chapman: Col. Wise.  
 388. Miss Harrison of "Clifton": Mather Brown: Col. Wise.  
 389. Christopher Scott: Sir George Chalmers: Mrs. Wise.  
 390. Commissary James Blair: Sir Godfrey Kneller: Mrs. Wise.  
 391. Lady Salisbury (wife of Earl of Salisbury): Kneller: Mrs. Wise.  
 392. Sarah Sergeant (Mrs. Henry A. Wise): Copy of Sully: Col. Wise.  
 393. Sur. Gen. Hand (Continental Army): James Sharpless: Mrs. Wise.  
 394. George Washington: Gilbert Stuart: Mrs. Wise.  
 395. Sir Charles Scarborough: Copy of Pourbus (?): Col. Wise.  
 396. Gov. Henry A. Wise: Elder: Maj. Henry A. Wise.  
 397. John Sergeant: Waugh: Maj. Wise.  
 398. John Wise: ?: Maj. Wise.  
 399. Gen. John Cropper: Copy of Sully: Maj. Wise.  
 400. John Sergeant Wise: M. Hartman: Maj. Wise.  
 401. Robert ("King") Carter: Am. School: Mrs. James Harrison Oliver of  
 "Shirley".



**RICHARD BRATHWAITE (1588-1673)**

This early seventeenth century portrait by an unknown British artist once hung in Scaleby Castle, England. In 1941 it was purchased by Major Kenneth Newcomber Gilpin, a descendant of the subject, and brought safely across a submarine infested Atlantic to hang in "Scaleby" in Clarke Co., Va., the home of the present owner. Richard Brathwaite's "The English Gentleman"—a guide for the behavior and conduct of gentlemen—was warmly approved by colonial Virginians of that time, and the book was often found in their libraries,

402. Mrs. Robert Carter (Judith Armistead): ?: Mrs. Oliver.
403. Secretary John Carter: Kneller (School of): Mrs. Oliver.
404. Elizabeth Hill (Mrs. John Carter): Charles Bridges: Mrs. Oliver.
405. Charles Carter: Wollaston: Mrs. Oliver.
406. Anne Butler Moore (Mrs. Charles Carter): Wollaston: Mrs. Oliver.
407. Dr. Robert Carter: St. Memin: Mrs. Oliver.
408. Mrs. Robert Carter (Mary Nelson): Saint Memin: Mrs. Oliver.
409. Miss Parke Carter: Att. to Sully: Mrs. Oliver.
410. Williams Carter: Saint Memin: Mrs. Oliver.
411. Mrs. William Byrd III (Elizabeth Hill Carter): Wollaston: Mrs. Oliver.
412. Mrs. Chapman J. Leigh (Anne C. Carter): Guillaume: Mrs. Oliver.
413. Mrs. John Wickham (Elizabeth Carter): Guillaume: Mrs. Oliver.
414. Col. Peter Randolph: Wollaston: Mrs. Oliver.
415. Mrs. Peter Randolph (Lucy Bolling): Wollaston: Mrs. Oliver.
416. Col. Edward Hill III: Charles Bridges: Mrs. Oliver.
417. Mrs. Edward Hill III (Elizabeth Williams): Bridges: Mrs. Oliver.
418. Edward Hill IV (as a boy): Lely (School of): Mrs. Oliver.
419. John Tyler, Jr., President United States: Healy: Mrs. Alfred Tyler.
420. Miss Mary Ball Ruffin: Lamar: Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ruffin.
421. George Washington: Charles Willson Peale: Virginia Historical Society.
422. Martha Washington: Peale: Va. Hist. Soc.
423. Peyton Randolph: Wollaston: Va. Hist. Soc.
424. Gov. Thomas Nelson: Copy by Duncan Smith of Chamberlain: Va. Hist. Soc.
425. Patrick Henry: Sully: Va. Hist. Soc.
426. Edmund Pendleton: Copy by Sully of Gilbert Stuart: Va. Hist. Soc.
427. James Madison: Copy by Sully of Gilbert Stuart: Va. Hist. Soc.
428. James Monroe: Copy by Bogle of Gilbert Stuart: Va. Hist. Soc.
429. Mrs. George Eskridge (Rebecca Bonum): ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
430. Lafayette (full length): Peale: Va. Hist. Soc.
431. Bishop James Madison: ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
432. John Randolph of Roanoke: R. M. Sully: Va. Hist. Soc.
433. John Dandridge: ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
434. Children of Philip Grymes: Charles Bridges: Va. Hist. Soc.
435. Thomas, Lord Culpeper: Copy of an original portrait in Leeds Castle: Va. Hist. Soc.
436. Col. Henry Lee of "Leesylvania": ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
437. Richard Bland Lee (1761-1827): ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
438. Col. George Eskridge: ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
439. Mrs. George Eskridge (Rebecca Bonum): ?: Va. Hist. Soc.
440. Lady Frances Berkeley: ?: Maurice duPont Lee.

# Archives Committee Report

To say that such a World War as at this moment is being waged with unprecedented fury on all the seven seas and upon no fewer than five continents, affects the lives of all of us, is to say the obvious. To most Americans it has brought new activities, new responsibilities, new anxieties—increased demands upon their time and thoughts. Therefore it is with especial appreciation that the Archives Committee acknowledges the following gifts from donors, who despite the added burdens placed upon them, have yet given thought and aid to this Committee's work.

1. *The Life of the Rev. James Ireland*. Printed in Winchester, Va., by J. Foster, 1819. Presented by Mr. Benjamin Crampton.
2. *James Ireland; an address by Garnett Ryland delivered at the unveiling of the monument to James Ireland, May 20, 1931*. Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia. Presented by the author.
3. *Bull Run to Bull Run; or, Four Years in the Army of Northern Virginia*, by George Baylor. Presented by Mrs. F. B. Cunningham of Moorefield, West Virginia.
4. *Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Rev. William Meade, D. D., 1885*. By Philip Slaughter, D. D. Presented by the Hawthorne Library.
5. List of pupils attending Public School No. 2, Battletown District, Clarke Co., Va. 1879, kept by Mr. Philip H. Powers. Presented by Mr. Wm. S. Powers.
6. Plot of North Hill (from survey of 1804 and 1820) at Castleman's Ferry, Va. Presented by Mr. Maurice F. Castleman.
7. *Surrey of Eagles Nest*, by John Esten Cooke. Presented by the Hawthorne Library.
8. A Bibliography of the separate writings of John Esten Cooke of Virginia, 1830-1886. By Oscar Wegelin. Presented by Miss Mary Page of Saratoga.
9. *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia Prior to the Organization of Winchester Presbytery, December 4, 1794*. By James R. Graham, D. D. Presented by Mr. Grover Carter.
10. *Randall's Business Directory, 1910-1911*. Presented by Mr. Grover Carter.
11. *Shenandoah Valley and Its Approaches, 1927-1929*. Presented by Mr. Grover Carter.
12. *Scenes in the Valley of Virginia*. Pub. in 12 parts, W. H. Parish Pub. Co., Chicago, 1897. Presented by Mr. John D. Goldsmith.
13. *Six Quaker Clockmakers*, by Edward E. Chandlee. Pub. by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943. Presented by the author.

14. Poem: "Lines in the Old Chapel Cemetery". Presented by Mr. George H. Sullivan of New York City.
15. Courses of the Ohio River, taken by Lt. T. Hutchins, anno 1776 and Two Accompanying Maps. Edited by Beverly W. Bond, Jr. Presented by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.
16. Strawberry Mansion, by Sarah Dickson Lowrie. Presented by Miss Pauline Bowie of Philadelphia.
17. Belated acknowledgement with apologies, is made of the gift of bound volumes of the Clarke Courier starting with the year 1870, by Miss Sarah B. Crown, daughter of the founder.

ELVIRA WILLIAMS, Chairman.